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DOOR TO COAL STRIKE PEACE LEFT OPEN BY PINCHOT PLAN; BOTH SIDES RESUME PARLEY

Certain Proposals Accepted Conditionally After Five Hour "Battle of Wits"—Miners Agree to 10 P. C. Wage Boost as Basis for Further Negotiations

Workers Still Insist Upon Check-Off—Answers of Warring Factions Show Mediator Reconciliation Is Possible—Brief Suspension Predicted

By GEORGE T. ODELL

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—The conference of anthracite miners and operators with Governor Pinchot adjourned this morning, to meet again here on Wednesday, with every prospect that a settlement will be reached then. Asked if he felt encouraged over the prospect and progress that has been made, Governor Pinchot said, with a broad smile, that he did. The adjournment was taken after an hour's session by agreement of both sides. It is understood that the strike order will stand until final settlement is arrived at next week, because, due to stocks of coal on hand, and the holiday Monday such brief stoppage of mining will cause no distress to anyone.

All signs this morning pointed to an early settlement. Both operators and union representatives after "sleeping on the question" were evidently in a more tractable frame of mind. It is believed that an agreement has been reached over the length of time the contract is to run, which was one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the negotiations yesterday.

The meeting with Governor Pinchot yesterday noon opened with the statement by both operators and miners of qualified acceptance of his plan of settlement. Both sides agreed unconditionally to the first provision for a basic eight-hour day, such an agreement having already been reached at Atlantic City.

Argue on Wage Rise

The second provision for a uniform wage increase of 10 per cent brought forth long arguments from both the miners and operators, as was expected, but the essential thing in each declaration was that the miners accepted it as the basis for further negotiations, and the operators virtually accepted it conditional upon being able to pass the additional cost on to the consumers and a long-term contract with the union.

On Governor Pinchot's proviso for the full recognition of the union without the check-off, the operators declared that it was satisfactory, as it merely continued existing arrangements, but the miners, while carefully refraining from rejecting it, sought by argument to win the Governor as an advocate of the check-off. Point 4 in the Pinchot plan for complete recognition of the union by collective bargaining was accepted by both miners and operators, each, however, placing their own interpretation upon the phrase.

Both answers contained material which would seem to maintain deadlocks at Atlantic City and yet both were of a tone that gave reasonable expectancy that they could be reconciled.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

WET TURKS DENOUNCED

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—Moslem ecclesiastics are indignant at the National Assembly's repeal of the prohibition code. The wet deputies are denounced as false to Islam. Numerous resignations of public offices, including Mousa Kizilinski Effendi as Minister of Religious Affairs, have taken place in consequence.

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NO EDITIONS OF The Christian Science Monitor will be printed on Monday, Sept. 3, Labor Day.

GOLD NOTE MARK IS NOW PROPOSED TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Stabilization of Reich Finances Imperative—New Currency Pressed For

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the Federal Economic Council yesterday a resolution was passed pressing for the creation of a new stable currency, and statements were made showing that in default of stabilization, German factories would have to close. The question of starting a new currency upon the basis of existing values, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns is under serious consideration of the German Government as an alternative to a further endeavor to prop up the falling mark, and a meeting on the subject was held in the finance department here on Thursday, but no decision so far has been taken.

The fact is that no stabilization of exchange, whether by creating a new currency or in any other way, can be reached without balancing the budget, and of this there is at the present moment, not the slightest prospect. To throw in the gold reserve, of which it is said some \$25,000,000 still remains, would only dissipate this last national resource without saving the new currency from the fate of the mark.

A leading financial expert interviewed here today, estimated the present government expenditure at at least four times the amount of the government revenue, and said that while this adverse ratio might conceivably be halved if the new taxes succeed, this would still leave a situation which the speakers at the federal economic meeting yesterday agreed with one another in regarding as almost desperate.

Herr Burcher, a member of the board of directors of the union of German industry, interviewed after the meeting said that if stabilization could not be effected 3,000,000 German workmen would find themselves unemployed this month. Herr von Raumer, Minister of Economic Affairs, speaking at the meeting, said that the most rapid decisions were necessary. The time in which to take them was not a matter of months, or weeks but days. He deplored the creation of a gold note mark, but said that so long as the Ruhr occupation continued, it must remain quite impossible to balance the budget. "I am convinced," he said in conclusion, "that the catastrophe through which Germany is passing will lead, in the end, to helpful results."

A counterblast to the Nationalists anti-French program is published here in the form of an article in the parliamentary news service issued by the Social Democrats. It describes the German financial position as "hopeless," declares that orderly conditions cannot be restored, nor the distress of the population alleviated, so long as the conflict in the Ruhr continues, that the German Government is trying to reach an understanding with France, and in this they are acting in collaboration with the people of the Ruhr. "It calls upon the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, to make good his promise of dictatorial action to prevent the sabotage of the new taxes, and strongly supports the proposed new currency. Its importance lies not so much in its confirmation of facts already known, as because it connotes the beginning of an endeavor to enable the German people to realize the nature of the crisis that is upon them."

PARIS SYMPATHIZES WITH ITALY BUT WILL SUPPORT AMBASSADORS

Genuine Disapproval of Reckless Action May Modify French Attitude Toward Rome

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A blow has fallen on Europe with amazing suddenness, and in consternation everybody is asking: Is it war? Benito Mussolini has ordered the occupation of the Greek island of Corfu, because Greece did not accept unreservedly the full terms of the ultimatum. It was thought, however, that since Greece was prepared to meet most of the Italian demands, and make a complete apology, Signor Mussolini would have taken less drastic measures than those which bring within sight possibilities which cannot be exaggerated. It is true that the occupation is described as peaceful, but such a description cannot make it so. The place was bombarded for half an hour, and there were many casualties. What is meant by "peaceful occupation" is probably that Greece is not in a position to resist.

It is believed in many circles that there can be no fighting, that Greece must submit. Greece naturally turns to the League of Nations. It is a curious coincidence that at the moment when the Assembly of the League begins meeting at Geneva, a warlike event should startle the world. If the League can prevent the worst consequence it will acquire great credit. But if it proves useless to avert war, then its prestige must sink. This is a test case by which, unfortunately, the League will be judged. But such a test case is not a desirable one.

League Takes Up Dispute of Italy and Greece



Outstanding Figures in the Present Crisis

Benito Mussolini
Premier of Italy

Colonel Gonatas
Premier of Greece

Fiume Commission Reaches Agreement

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 1.—The Fiume joint commission held its last sitting yesterday evening, when, it is reported, an agreement was reached. Both delegations will submit to their respective governments for ratification the decisions adopted yesterday. The Yugoslav delegation assured the Italian Government that it would notify Italy of its final decision within a fortnight.

The lines' agreement are not known, but the Corriere Italiano says that the Yugoslav counter-proposals have been three times, the session of the Port Baros Delta to Yugoslavia five days after the conclusion of the agreement; secondly, the administration of Fiume to be entrusted to a joint commission for a period of only one year, and thirdly, unless the whole Adriatic problem is solved within one year, arbitration by the Swiss Government should be sought.

standing with France, and in this they are acting in collaboration with the people of the Ruhr. "It calls upon the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, to make good his promise of dictatorial action to prevent the sabotage of the new taxes, and strongly supports the proposed new currency. Its importance lies not so much in its confirmation of facts already known, as because it connotes the beginning of an endeavor to enable the German people to realize the nature of the crisis that is upon them."

LEAGUE WILL ASK ITALY FOR REPLY TO GREEK APPEAL

Outcome Largely Depends on Stand Taken by the Mussolini Government

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (AP).—The communication from Greece submitting the Greco-Italian crisis to the League of Nations was received today at the League headquarters, thus automatically bringing the conflict before the Council of the League, which is now in session here.

The Council has been called to meet at 4 p. m. today to consider the Greek communication, and it is expected that the Greek and Italian representatives will be asked to appear and present their arguments.

Antonio Salandra, member of the Italian delegation to the League of Nations, informed The Associated Press correspondent today that Italy's attitude on Greece's communication to the League could not be decided until an opportunity had been had to study it.

Italy has not committed an act of war in occupying Corfu, asserted Signor Salandra, but had acted with no intention of making war on Greece unless Greece forced the issue. He said that public opinion in Italy demanded the measures which were adopted, and that Signor Mussolini would not have lasted overnight unless he had acted vigorously.

The League is at the crisis of its career. This was the feeling of the delegates as they heard this morning the news that Greece had decided to appeal to the League. The procedure to be followed will be for the Secretary-General, once in possession of the Greek statement of the case, to call upon Italy to file its reply.

Much depends also upon the attitude assumed by Italy. It is understood that Italy is opposed to League intervention, but what shape its opposition will take or how it will be formulated are unknown at present.

Italians Landed at Tangier

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 1.—According to the Milan newspaper Ambrosiano Italian carabinieri have been landed at Tangier in order to protect the Italian colony. The destroyer Audace is also in Tangier waters.

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP).—Denial that there was any political significance in the dispatch of 12 carabinieri to Tangier on the destroyer Audace was made in a semi-official statement today by the Italian Government. The carabinieri, said the statement, were sent as reinforcements to the consular guards, who were recently treated in a manner regarded by the quinquennial as disrespectful.

COUNCIL CALLED TO STUDY COMMUNICATION OF ATHENS; CORFU SEIZURE 'TEMPORARY'

Greek Internal Situation Acute and Government's Position Is Regarded as Untenable—Italian Navy Steams for Southern Adriatic Waters

Greece's appeal to the League of Nations against Italy's occupation of Corfu comes before the delegates at Geneva today. So sudden has the crisis developed through seizure of the island that the internal situation in Athens has become acute and the Government's position is regarded as untenable. In Italy events are moving swiftly. A second ultimatum has been transmitted to the Hellenes, Italian naval units stationed at Spezia and Venice are steaming for southern waters, and reservists in London have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a call to the colors. Meantime the Mussolini Government is endeavoring to confine the affair to Italy and Greece and has announced that the present occupation will be the limit of advances for enforcement of its ultimatum.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Italy has occupied the Island of Corfu and has transmitted a second ultimatum to Greece, in which the Hellenic Government is given five hours to comply with the full terms of the original six demands. Meanwhile Greece, after having rejected the fourth, fifth and sixth of the original demands forwarded by Italy, has appealed to the League of Nations.

PREMIER'S ACTION IS UPHELD IN ITALY

Causes and Nature of Occupation Outlined in Proclamation Issued by Admiral Solari

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP).—There is an air of satisfaction in Rome that the Government has been firm and prompt in its action. Telegrams pour in upon Signor Mussolini from all kinds of patriotic clubs and associations praising the Government for its decisive course. In some quarters it is urged that Greece make a quick settlement to avoid an increase in the amount of Italian reparations, which would be caused if armed occupation were necessary.

The Italian Government has officially announced that the occupation of Corfu probably will be the limit of Italian advances for enforcement of sanctions, and that there consequently will be a short breathing spell.

Italian naval units, which had been stationed at Spezia and Venice, now are steaming for southern Adriatic waters in full war status, and eight transports are held in readiness in case there are further eventualities.

Admiral Solari, commanding the Italian troops at Corfu, has addressed a proclamation to the people of the island outlining the causes and nature of the occupation which he says is of a temporary and peaceful character. It will remain so, the statement asserts, unless the attitude of the people obliges the commander to take special measures for the protection of the Italian troops.

The proclamation is along the lines of Signor Mussolini's statement to Italy's representatives abroad. In this message the Premier, declaring that the Greek Government had replied to "the just demands of Italy" in terms substantially equivalent to a complete rejection, asserted that by the occupation of Corfu Italy had no intention of committing an act of war and was only seeking "to safeguard her prestige and manifest her unshakable determination to obtain the reparation due her in conformity with custom and international law."

He said, was a temporary measure. The occupation of Corfu was effected peacefully and with the greatest military discipline and perfect calm, according to reports reaching Rome. All the Italian units maintained strict order and took their positions with marked regularity. The Italian naval squadron arrived off Corfu yesterday morning and the various units took their positions about the island so as to prevent any departures.

A message received by way of Corfu says the Greek ships at Salamis (Salamis is an island lying a few miles west of Piraeus, the seaport of Athens.)

ALLIED GENERALS PREPARE TO LEAVE

October 4 Fixed for the Evacuation of Constantinople

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 1.—General Sir Charles Harington has announced that the allied generals would leave Constantinople on Oct. 4, the last day of the evacuation, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Morning Post. Their leaving Constantinople will be the occasion of imposing ceremonies. Each general will be escorted by his own guard of honor to the point of embarkation, where farewell salutes will be exchanged with the Turkish guard.

General Harington, enumerating the benefits and the success of the occupation, remarked that 300,000 refugees had been through Constantinople in the last few years. Liberal help had been given to the refugees, including Turkish. General Harington declared that no difficulties were likely to interrupt the progress of evacuation.

England and France are standing shoulder to shoulder in an effort to maintain peace in the Mediterranean. One of the highest placed diplomats in an exclusive interview with the Monitor correspondent here this morning declared both these great powers were unanimous that the Italian de-

Benito Mussolini Dreams of an Italian Mediterranean



Italy's Strategic Position in the Islands of the Mediterranean Indicates the Degree to Which the Dream Has Been Realized of Making That Sea an Italian Lake. Saseuo, 80 Miles Off the Coast of Italy, in the Adriatic, Controls Valona on the Albanian Mainland. Valona, Jutting Out Into the Sea, Is Considered the Key to the Adriatic. With Yesterday's Occupation of Corfu There Remain No Important Islands to Dispute Italy's Supremacy in the Adriatic. In the Eastern Mediterranean the Dodecanese, Including the Island of Rhodes, Is and Since 1912 Has Been Occupied by Italy. Further to the East the Small, but Strategically Important, Island of Castellorizo, Near the Coast of Asia Minor, Is Likewise Under Italian Control.

mands on Greece be referred to the League of Nations. He declared there was no likelihood of these powers continuing to Italy the reasons for this. He added also that it was impossible for the Greek treasury to meet the financial demands of Signor Mussolini on five hours' notice. "There is not that much money in the Greek treasury," he declared.

This diplomat, who took an important part in the Paris peace conference when the Italian and Greek demands and aspirations were threshed out and is thoroughly familiar with these questions, characterized the present situation as a "spark" which might easily start a Balkan conflagration. He said:

I am extremely hopeful and optimistic, however. The case is very important and very serious and in many respects similar to that which immediately preceded the World War. Under conditions other than those obtaining at present, there would be little room for hope, but the situation now is quite different from what it was when Austria dispatched its ultimatum to Serbia. We have been through the terrible events of 1914-1918, and Europe is tired of war. We now have the treaties which are the basis of the Entente and we have the League of Nations, to which difficulties such as the present may well and must be referred. Today we have the two most powerful nations in the world—Great Britain and France—determined to preserve peace and which insist on no doubt that this peace will be maintained. The Entente is more than a name. We will prove now in an effective purpose which is not only upon treaties but upon world peace.

Italian Interior Politics
This diplomat characterized what he called "Mussolini's precipitate action" as due to Italian interior politics. He said:

Yesterday Mussolini was nervous and he is nervous today. Tomorrow, however, he will be less nervous and next week quite calm and placid. The only thing that is needed now is a little time for diplomacy to take effect.

On the other hand he admitted there were many disquieting features in the situation in the Balkans, which would require patience, perseverance, and strength on the part of England and France to prevent becoming acute. He said that one of the most serious setbacks Italy could experience now would be proof telling that the mission was not unambushed by the Greeks. He added:

If it is proved that they were shot by Albanians, the Mussolini Government will be placed in a very embarrassing position. Even if, on the other hand, it is proved they were shot by Greeks, it will be difficult to justify the severe character of Mussolini's demands. Numerous incidents, such as this, have occurred in which the French Government has been assassinated without the French Government adopting such severe measures. In this connection the assassination of Carnot in 1893 by an Italian may be remembered without France at any time accusing Italy of having any connection with the crime.

Italian Circles Silent

Italian circles here are silent about recent developments. The fact is, they do not know how to reconcile Italy's action with its obligations under the League covenant. "Can you know what is in Mussolini's mind?" said one prominent member of the Italian community, in response to a request from The Christian Science Monitor for this view. "I can say," he went on, "that Italy is very susceptible to anything touch-

ing its honor, and will go any length to protect it."

The same authority is unable to explain the reasons which led Italy to bring itself in conflict with the Treaty of London by occupying Corfu, in view of the obvious complications with France and Britain. High British circles view the situation with increasing gravity. The occupation of Corfu by Italy is in a degree comparable to the invasion of Belgium by Germany, seeing that Great Britain guaranteed the neutrality in both instances. However, in British circles it is hoped and believed the League can settle the matter and it is regarded as one of the few bright spots on the dark horizon that the League's testing time, which is bound to come sooner or later, has come on a case where there is so little doubt as to what is the proper course to take. This being so the possibility of separate intervention to uphold the Treaty of London is not at present being considered.

League Main Guarantee
This attitude, let the League settle it—finds cordial support among the smaller European states, which recognize that, except through the League, they have no safeguard against aggression on the part of bigger neighbors.

The League is our main guarantee of freedom," said a prominent Czechoslovak this morning. "Without it we ultimately sink back into servitude," he added. He declared that Jugoslavia cannot view with equanimity any extension of Italian influence across the Adriatic. "The Jugoslavs are a quick-tempered people," he said. "However, they have everything to lose by an open quarrel with Italy and will doubtless avoid it if possible. But if Bulgaria were to take the opportunity to try to settle old scores with Greece there is no knowing what might not happen."

The Monitor representative inquired of a Bulgarian friend what his views were. "Bulgaria has its hands full at home," he replied laconically. "She will not meddle in this business." A Serbian was equally emphatic that Jugoslavia would also keep out of it. "This is for the League to settle," he declared.

Exchange Falls in Greece

and Bank Panic Is Reported
LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Central News dispatch from Rome, dated Friday, says that according to advices from Athens the Greek internal situation is very critical and that the position of the Government is untenable. Exchange has fallen and there was a panic at the bank.

Italian reservists residing in London have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for a call to the colors in event the necessity arises.

Great Britain will intervene actively in the Greco-Italian imbroglio only if Italy refuses to accept arbitration by the League of Nations. It is announced that the Government thus far has not instructed the British Ambassador at Rome or the diplomatic representative at Athens to use their good offices toward settlement of the dispute, it being felt that the controversy for the moment is one for the League to settle.

There is no truth in the report that the British Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to Ionian waters. It was officially stated today. No special movement of British ships has occurred, officials said, and no vessels have been diverted from their ordinary duties.

The Greek Legation here issued the following statement this morning:

The Greek Legation has received news that the Italian fleet bombarded Corfu, which by treaty is neutral territory under international guarantee, and that Italian shells killed several refugees from Asia Minor who were lodged in the school of police. This school is situated in the so-called fortress of Corfu, which, however, by virtue of the treaty, is unarmed, the island being unfortified and only some old barracks existing there.

The Greek Government, after the rejection of its note, in which it offered Italy full and due satisfaction, including indemnity of the families of the victims of the crime committed on Greek soil, made an urgent appeal to the League of Nations for intervention on the basis of the express terms of the League pact.

The Greeks cannot but consider the occupation and bombardment of the neutral island of Corfu as a flagrant violation, not only of the Covenant of the League of Nations, of which both Greece and Italy are signatories, but also of the Ionian Islands treaty of 1863—an act of war without provocation and without warning, committed by one member of the League of Nations against another of its members.

It is not difficult to imagine the feelings aroused among the Greek Nation by this action, but the Greek people are confident that the whole civilized world will vindicate their case and determine the responsibility of their Government. Either the League of Nations will fulfill its duty and it will not do so—or we will return to the Middle Ages and thus destroy all notion of progress.

The American embassy has received confirmation of reports that 15 persons were killed during the firing by the Italians upon Corfu. There are a number of Americans on the island and in case of need Rear Admiral Bristol, at Constantinople, could divert one of the numerous American destroyers from the Bosphorus or Piræus.

Greece to Abide by League

Decision in Dispute With Italy

ATHENS, Sept. 1 (AP)—Greece will abide by the decision of the League of Nations in the dispute with Italy, the Premier, Colonel Gonatas, announced to the press after the cabinet meeting today.

The Premier said that the forts the Italian squadron had bombarded at Corfu had been placed at the disposal of the Near East Relief by the Greek Government for the housing of refugee orphans. The Premier announced officially that some of the orphans were killed and said that although he did not know the exact number he understood it was 15.

The Government has been informed by Italy that the Italian fleet will leave Corfu as soon as Greece complies with the Italian demands. A semi-official statement published today says:

It is the intention of the League of Nations to be of no avail, Greece would have the right to think that the whole idea which inspired its creation had failed, and then, driven by despair, would be forced to have recourse to the only means of defending itself against an Italian invasion.

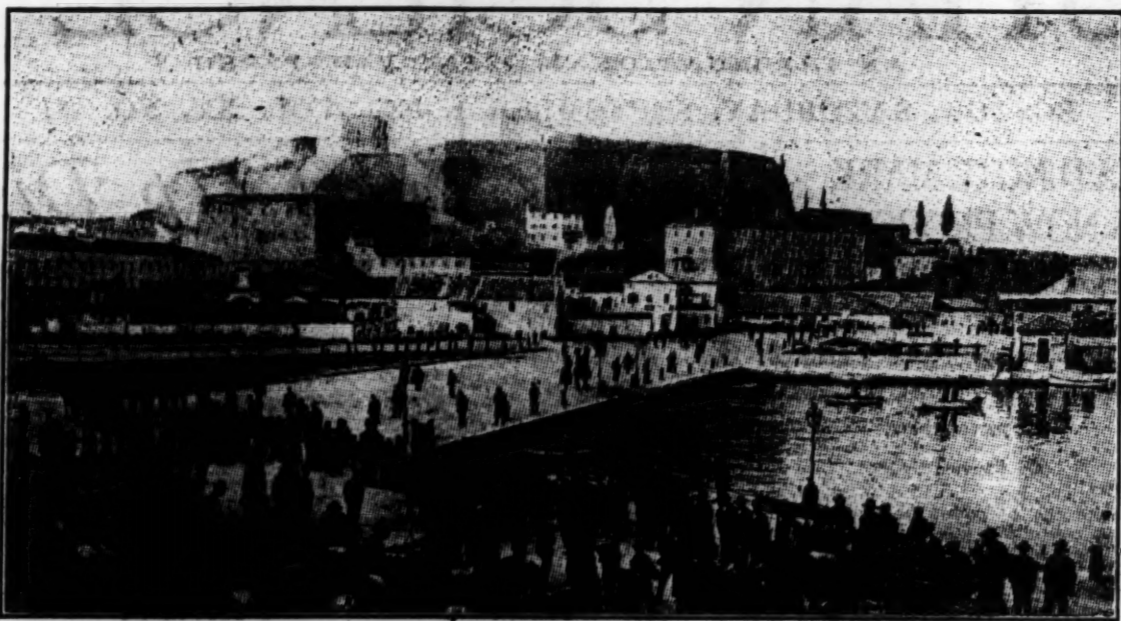
The statement declares that, when the Italian Minister presented his note in regard to the occupation of Corfu, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the occupation could only be regarded as a hostile act. The statement continues:

Greece, although small, could and ought to reply to this act of hostility, but it does not intend to reply, as it preferred to address itself to the League, being convinced that it would condemn the Italian move as a violation of international law.

It is remarked in particular that, although the Italian Minister warned the Minister of Foreign Affairs at midday that he would present at 5 p. m. a new note giving a time limit of five hours, the Italian fleet proceeded to occupy Corfu at 4 p. m.

Albania has reinforced the Greco-

Picturesque Island Seized by Italians



Scene of the Dramatic Act by the Rome Government. A Half-Hour's Bombardment, Causing a Number of Casualties, Was Followed by the "Peaceful Occupation" of Corfu

Corfu, Immortalized by Homer, One of Beautiful Ionian Islands

Once a British Protectorate It Was Handed Over to Greece Under Treaty of London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The island of Corfu, which has sprung today into sudden prominence, is one of the most beautiful of the Ionian Isles immortalized by Homer. The southern half is flat, but the northern half is crossed by a mountain range some 3000 feet high on which myrtle and flex dispute with vines and olives for supremacy, while limestone rocks rear up white between.

On the island picturesquely garbed mountaineers, in the days before the Great War, would leave off any occupation to greet passing ships with handwaving and a fusillade of guns would be fired into the air when vessels came near enough.

From 1815 to 1863 the island was a British protectorate, and was handed over to Greece in accordance with the Treaty of London. It was in accordance with this treaty that Greece protested against the transference of the Serbian Army thither in 1916, after its defeat by the Austrians—a protest which is now being repeated.

This neutrality also caused some to regard the island as suitable as a retreat for the former Kaiser, who possesses a palace situated in the loveliest part of the island.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday cloudy and slightly cooler; light, variable winds.
Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate easterly winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight; Sunday cloudy and slightly cooler; light, variable winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)
Albany..... 64 Kansas City..... 64
Atlantic City..... 60 Memphis..... 74
Boston..... 68 Montreal..... 60
Buffalo..... 62 Nantucket..... 64
Calgary..... 60 New Orleans..... 78
Charleston..... 74 New York..... 62
Chicago..... 70 Philadelphia..... 72
Denver..... 64 Pittsburgh..... 68
Des Moines..... 58 Portland, Ore..... 58
Eastport..... 58 Portland, Me..... 64
Galveston..... 62 San Francisco..... 64
Havana..... 76 St. Louis..... 72
Helsinki..... 56 St. Paul..... 64
Jacksonville..... 72 Washington..... 66

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:25 p. m. Sunday, 4:49 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:50

Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats

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PARIS SYMPATHIZES WITH ITALY BUT WILL SUPPORT AMBASSADORS

(Continued from Page 1)

judgment would in reality be unfair. The efficacy of the League depends on the willingness of the nations which have signed the covenant to execute their promises.

Intervention Idea Resented

Signor Mussolini apparently will resist any reference to the League or any attempt to make the question international. It is one between Italy and Greece and intervention is repelled. The danger is that there will be complications by other nations joining in. Nor is it easy to see how wiser nations can keep little of the quarrel. The comparison between the Italian action and that of Austria in 1914 is certainly not far-fetched, except that Italy on this occasion has behaved with more precipitation.

When the news of the seizure of Corfu became known to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor last evening it was already too late to obtain an authoritative official opinion. The Quai d'Orsay was in fact ignorant of the event and was informed to its astonishment by the French Legation in Rome. Little time has now been given for reflection there is still great reserve shown in official quarters. But it is possible to make the following statement:

France wishes to remain entirely friendly toward Italy, but there is an uneasy feeling that unnecessary and regardless of consequences, has been employed. This habit of taking territory is growing in Europe. France itself cannot protest against the method of peaceful occupation. It is well known that a strong anti-Greek feeling exists in France, though it is only a few days ago since the French Government decided to recognize the present Greek régime, and the relations, therefore, have decidedly improved.

Grievance Not Italian Only

Nevertheless in a quarrel between Italy and Greece, the nature of the French sympathies should go chiefly with Italy. But fear of the consequences and genuine disapproval of reckless, extreme action may modify this sympathy. The French Government feels that the proper authority to deal with the matter is the Conference of Ambassadors, which sits permanently in Paris.

It was not purely an Italian grievance, since the victims, though Italians, formed part of the inter-allied mission. Therefore it should have been left to the ambassadors to make representations. The ambassadors sent a protest, which was generally considered to be sufficiently stern. The French are prepared to support the Conference of Ambassadors, but not to go further and back up Italy.

Now in view of the fact accomplished, there is a growing hope that the League will insist on dealing with the

situation. But the matter is extremely urgent, and whether the ambassadors or the League, or any other tribunal effects a settlement is of no importance, provided somehow another European conflagration is prevented.

AGENTS TO USE DRY "PADLOCK"

Federal Men to Employ Injunction in Rhode Island Drive

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1 (Special)—Injunction proceedings to close places where liquor is sold will be the basis of a law enforcement campaign to be vigorously undertaken within the next two weeks by federal prohibition agents in Rhode Island. An attorney from the Treasury Department, experienced in presenting violation cases, has come from Washington to co-operate with the United States Attorney.

The provision in the national prohibition law that permits the United States Government to close for a year property where liquor is sold, is an effective weapon against bootleggers, federal agents say, and they are determined the use of it in this State.

Injunction proceedings have been attempted in Rhode Island before, but the applications, said to be improperly drawn, were not allowed by the court.

STATE TO EXAMINE FOR ENGINEER JOB

Payson Dana, State Commissioner of Civil Service, announces a competitive examination to be held soon to establish a list from which a chief engineer in the new state Division of Metropolitan Planning will be appointed. The position pays a salary of \$5000 a year and is the largest salary to come under civil service. Mr. Dana has authorized the provisional appointment of Edwin H. Rogers, civil engineer of the City of Newton, until the examination is held and the list established. The date of the examination will be announced soon.

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assures uninterrupted heat and power service. The experiences of the largest New England mercantile and residential building owners make it imperative that you consider the use of fuel oil. Ask our corps of service men to confer with your engineers and make concrete recommendations.

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Every floor of this great store is represented

Included are: *New Fall Wearing Apparel for Every Member of the Family—Dress Accessories*

Yard Goods—Fancy Goods

and Practically Every Need in Home Furnishings

EVENTS TONIGHT

Jewish People's Relief of America: Opening of annual convention, Scenic Auditorium, 12 Bern Street, evening.

Theater

Kelth's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film).

2:15, 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Blarney Stone," 8:15.

St. James—"The Mountain Man," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Edwin Brothers," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8:15.

Willbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Sunday Events

Massachusetts Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.: Religious services in celebration of its one hundredth anniversary, Old South Church, Conely Square, 3.

Labor Day Events

Children's Museum of Boston: Free illustrated half-hour lecture, "Little Visits to Big Cities," Moraine Street, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Annual picnic by Scottish clans, Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Group trip to Kendall Green.

Field and Forest Club: All day camping party at North Reading.

Clambake for Girl Scouts of Boston, Waltham, Worcester, Watertown, Lexington and Arlington at "Cedar Hill," Waltham, afternoon and evening.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—9 to 11, orchestral selections.

WGI (Medford Hills)—7:30, address by Harold A. Lyon of the First National Bank of Boston, "Financing New England Industry."

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WBAF (New York City)—7:30 to 9:45, instrumental and vocal concert, 10 to 11, orchestral selections.

WBZ (Springfield)—8 to 10, concert.

WGY (Schenectady)—8:30 to 11, orchestral concert.

WJZ (New York City)—7:30 to 11, vocal and instrumental selections.

WOR (Newark)—8 to 11, talks and instrumental selections; readings.

WRC (Washington)—7 to 11, recitations and vocal selections.

WGI (Medford Hills)—9 to 10, music.

WJZ (New York City)—8 to 10, concert.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WBAF (New York City)—9 to 10, organ recital.

Monday

WNAC (Boston)—9 to 11, orchestral selections.

WGI (Medford Hills)—7 to 9, "Just Boy" by the American Boy Magazine.

WHAZ (Troy)—8 to 10, vocal and instrumental selections.

WGY (Schenectady)—8 to 10, concert.

WJZ (New York City)—7:30 to 11, The Outlook Literary Talk; readings and organ recital.

WBAF (New York City)—8 to 10, "America's First Fast Mail" by Prof. Howard Driggs of New York University, and musical numbers.

WOR (Newark)—8 to 11, talks and musical numbers.

WRC (Washington)—7 to 11, recitations and vocal selections.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)

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SENATOR CAPPER EXPECTS SENATE TO INDOORSE COURT

Calls Transportation Most Serious Domestic Problem—Blames Freight Charges

That the most serious and pressing domestic problem encountered by the United States today is that of transportation, while the entry of the Republic into the World Court is the most insistent foreign question is the frank opinion of Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, who is spending a short vacation at Magnolia on the North shore. This afternoon Senator Capper spoke at the Essex County Agricultural Exposition at Topsfield on "The American Farmer, His Present Condition and His Future."

Without any hesitation, Mr. Capper yesterday said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he expected the Senate would indorse, but not without opposition on the part of some, President Harding's plan for this country to enter the World Court.

"This country, the people of the United States, I believe favor our assuming some share in the responsibility for the conduct of world affairs," said Mr. Capper. "I do not think that the League of Nations will be discussed to any extent in the coming session of the sixty-eighth Congress, for I do not think they are ready to take part in the League until they are certain just how far their responsibilities shall go."

Should Shun Afloatness
"But there is a growing belief that we should not hold entirely aloof, that we should show to the other nations of the world that we are interested in the good of all, that we will do what we can to help them steady their affairs and bring conditions back to what they should be. We do not want to be pledged to guarantee boundaries of nations nor to be obligated to send armies to Europe; I think that has been made plain."

Mr. Capper said that he thought that the European debtor nations should reimburse the United States for its war loans. He said in this view he believed that he expressed the prevailing thought of the west, where there was pronounced opposition to the ideas advanced in certain quarters in the east to the purport that the United States should liquidate these loans in the interest of European financial stability.

"Domestic problems will occupy the attention of the coming Congress, at least its first session," said the Senator. "You know, there is a presidential election coming and the tendency will be to go slow, especially as regards Old World conditions. I think Secretary Hughes' ideas regarding our entry into the World Court will find strong support in the Senate, outside of that I do not expect to see overseas affairs occupy much of the attention of Congress at this time."

The Senator said that he believed that the condition of the American farmer is growing slightly better. He said that in Kansas, his own State, which has raised more than one-fifth of the entire wheat crop produced in the United States, that one-fifth less acreage has been planted with wheat this year than for five years in order to put an end to overproduction.

Critiques Freight Rates
"Transportation is the great problem we must solve in the United States," he said. "In Kansas today the farmer has to pay 22 cents a bushel for shipping his wheat to Chicago. He gets about \$1.25 for it there allowing him something like 80 cents a bushel for wheat which really means a loss of about 40 cents on every bushel grown and sold at that rate. The railroads, meantime are getting twice as much for freight as they did five years ago when the farmer was selling his wheat for \$2.25."

Continuing, he said:
The consumer is not getting the benefit. The feeling is that our railroads are now getting in pretty good condition and that they should agree readily to scale down their freight rates.

Today the situation is 10-cent bread or higher for the consumer, while the farmer, the producer, gets but 80 cents for the wheat which costs him not less than \$1.20 to grow. The same situation prevails, of course, in the beef industry. The railroads get high freight rates, while the grower gets a minimum.

The people of this country are being brought to see that basically, if this

country is to enjoy stable prosperity the condition of the farmer must be better than it now is. There is no getting away from the age-old truth that "As for the earth, out of it cometh forth bread."

Farm Bloc Not "Bad"
Diversified farming, such as the New England farmer practices, Senator Capper remarked, seemed to him to offer the readiest solution. Organization and co-operative marketing are also sound solutions. He said that he and others have been preaching putting more of the land into alfalfa and other foodstuffs for live stock. He said that with the transportation problem adjusted more equitably and profits spread more justly the raising of more live stock will be very profitable to the country over.

Senator Capper said with a laugh that the farm bloc of which he is the chairman in Congress is not "bad." "We merely banded together to get some measure of justice for the agriculturist," he said with a characteristic smile. He then said:

Here's our record for the Sixty-seventh Congress: Passed the bill which makes it legal for the agriculturists to organize for the production and sale of their staples.

Passed the law which places grain exchanges under government supervision, thus making it impossible for men to "corner" wheat, corn or any grain or to otherwise manipulate the market.

Passed the law which gives the Government like oversight and control of the packing houses.

Passed the law which requires the President of the United States to appoint at least one representative of agriculture on the Federal Reserve Board, and, finally,

Passed the Rural Credit Act, which sets up 12 intermediate credit banks, with capital of \$12,000,000 each, which they are to lend agriculturists or associations of agriculturists for farming purposes at 1 1/2 per cent interest, and on the security of their agricultural products.

Not one of these acts, Senator Capper maintained, was radical or unduly understood.

"The farm bloc, so-called," he said, "merely seeks for the agriculturist just what the manufacturer and the financier and the merchant has demanded, that is proper protection and encouragement in the conduct of his activities which mean so much for the country."

Coolidge Optimism
Mr. Capper said that he had had two recent interviews with President Coolidge and that he found him broad-minded, fair, sympathetic toward the farmer and with an "adequate grasp" of domestic and world affairs. He said that if the President gives the country a good and sensible administration and if the Republican Party gives him full support in such a program that Mr. Coolidge would probably be nominated for a full term, he added.

Senator Capper went yesterday to Nahant to call upon Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. He said that he was enjoying his stay on the North Shore but that he had not anticipated making speeches at Topsfield this afternoon in Melrose next Friday night. He is to speak for the American Legion in Melrose. His Topsfield speech this afternoon was much along the line of what he told The Christian Science Monitor representative about the farmer and present farming conditions.

The Senator, who is just completing his first term in the Senate, is a candidate for re-election. So far as he developed he is not likely to encounter opposition but with a whimsical smile which is part of the man, he said "It's quite a way off yet," speaking of the nomination and election. He has spoken in 42 of the 105 counties in Kansas in the past few months and expects to visit many more before many months have gone.

MILIO-MASONIC CELEBRATION
MILIO, Me., Sept. 1. (Special)—The town of Milio was incorporated Jan. 21, 1823, and Piscataquis Lodge of Masons was organized the following September, being one of the oldest in Maine. These two anniversaries are to have a three-day celebration, beginning today, with a program that includes an historical pageant in which 600 will participate, historical addresses, a parade and a display of fireworks.

DOOR TO COAL STRIKE PEACE LEFT OPEN BY PINCHOT PLAN; BOTH SIDES RESUME PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

It was at once apparent that a firm hand and skillful maneuvering would be necessary to bring Governor Pinchot's bark of peace into safe waters.

The committees were the same nine men who had received his plan on Wednesday evening. For the operators they were Samuel D. Warriner, Maj. W. W. Inglis, William J. Richards and A. B. Jessup. The miners' committee was composed of John L. Leads, Philip Murray, Thomas Kennedy, Chris J. Golden and Rinaldo Capellini.

The two groups spent most of the afternoon in separate chambers in the Governor's suite. He kept them apart and moved back and forth between them. He soon saw that he had reached the hardest part of his task in trying to reconcile two groups of men. It was a battle of

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Mary M. Startzman, Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Mabel A. Brockway, Batavia, N. Y. Mrs. Clarence A. Brockway, Batavia, N. Y. Mrs. and Mrs. Charles W. Crocoll, Buffalo, N. Y. Herman Kumpf, Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. H. Kumpf, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. John Essik, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. C. Seiler, Buffalo, N. Y. Miss M. Seiler, Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. M. Taylor, Phoenix, Ariz. Lena E. Bright, Lafayette, Ind. Mae B. Yull, Lafayette, Ind. W. W. Livingston, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Emma Z. Weamer, New York City. Clinton B. Weamer, New York City. Winifred A. Conn, Washington, D. C. Herbert H. Foescher, New Orleans, La. Helen Thompson, Waterbury, Conn. Mrs. Vivian C. Matson, Washington, D. C.

Miss Julia Williams, Somerset, Pa. Miss Grace Jones, Fairbury, Neb. Miss Florence M. Jones, Washington, D. C. Mrs. O. C. Coffin, Berkeley, Cal. Mrs. Frank E. Krallenberger, Tulsa, Okla. E. E. Thunell, New York City. E. F. Hanson, Providence, R. I. Miss Ray Bernstein, New York City. Mrs. Hazel A. Wood, Sioux City, Ia. Lewis H. Wood, Sioux City, Ia. Mrs. T. Claiborne, New York City. Mrs. Adella A. Bartlett, Rockville, Conn. T. Dorsey, Newhall, Halifax, Can. Clinton W. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Susan B. Grant, Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Bess L. Julien, Dayton, O. Mrs. Ada F. Ballenger and daughter, Evanston, Ill. Mrs. Lillian M. Greene, Manhattan, Kan. Miss Julia E. Rae Sjostrom, Cent. Chicago, Ill. Miss Mary Greenwood, New York City. Elizabeth A. Platt, Detroit, Mich. Josephine Kincaid, San Antonio, Tex. P. Sidney Watson, Melbourne, Australia. Harry Rhodes, Topeka, Kan. William Clarke, Jacksonville, Fla. Mrs. Fannie D. Clarke, Jacksonville, Fla.

Ira E. Bishop Sr., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ira E. Bishop Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y. Boyd Bishop, Brooklyn, N. Y. W. M. Southam, Ottawa, Canada. Ott. Southam, Ottawa, Canada. Mrs. Mary M. Burckley, Hornell, N. Y. Harry W. Moore, Benton, Ill. Mrs. Sarah L. Bernard, New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gastact, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Clement Kieffer Jr. and daughter, Buffalo, N. Y. Clementine Kieffer, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Denver, Colo. Peter Lindenstreet, Pensacola, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rees, Tampa, Fla. Mrs. Lillian D. Koch, New York City. Harold F. Spear, Rockland, Me. Mrs. Ida S. Heath, Elgin, Ill. J. S. Heath, Elgin, Ill. Mrs. J. A. Peterson, Beachmont, Mass. Ruth E. Hensdell, Boston, Mass. George S. Heath, Revere, Mass. Mrs. Clara L. Trier, Oak Park, Ill. Mrs. Grace M. Cobleigh, Melrose, Mass. Miss Grace L. Williams, Hamilton, Canada. Miss Phoebe D. Rusk, Hamilton, Canada. Miss Lolla H. Clark, New York City.

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20 1/2 inches high, Black Chinese Vase, Bamboo Decoration, with black Teakwood Base, 6-foot cord and plug. 18-inch Silk Shade, mull edge, silk fringe, and flounce in blue, gold, mulberry and rose colors. Price complete
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Neither miners nor operators had dared to reject his plan but they nevertheless intended, if they could, to confuse the mediator with their more or less technical objections. They did not succeed and so the conference is going on again today.

Arbitration Banned
Although they virtually acceded to the 10 per cent pay increase nor did they reject the check-off proposition, the miners flatly refused to consider the suggestion for arbitration of their other 11 demands—should they be unable to reach an agreement on them with the operators, by the anthracite board of conciliation.

The operators on the other hand made their response to the Pinchot plan contingent upon the miners withdrawing the other 11 demands, leaving the inference that the board of conciliation should act in that matter. This, it is said, is proving a difficult obstacle for Governor Pinchot in his capacity as mediator. Whether he finally succeeds or not will depend upon his ability as a taskmaster.

The miners are heavily in accord with the suggestion in the Governor's plan for a complete revision of the wage scale in the anthracite, but on that subject the operators were silent in their reply. It is known that they do not favor such revision—indeed, they have fought it years, for the reason, it is said, that with the present lack of system they are able to fix rates more or less to suit themselves for thousands of employees, both union and non-union.

The operators do not agree with Governor Pinchot that the 10 per cent increase will add only 60 cents a ton to domestic sizes of coal, but declare that it will increase costs about \$3,000,000 which they figure will amount to 75 cents a ton on domestic sizes. Moreover, they declare that it is impossible for any person to assure absorption of this increased cost by the transportation and distributing agencies. Governor Pinchot was prepared for that objection and revealed not only his own plans but those of President Coolidge for securing a reduction of freight rates and holding the retailers, wholesalers and speculators in check.

Propaganda Hinted
Of course, the operators asserted that there was no economic necessity for advancing wages, while the miners presented their argument on the other side of the question claiming at the same time that 10 per cent was not enough to give a living wage to the day-wage men who constitute 65 per cent of the mine employees. Since both sides agreed, however, to accept the 10 per cent as the basis for settlement, these arguments were intended more as propaganda than obstacles. Moreover there is one point of serious difference with regard to this wage settlement with which Governor Pinchot has to contend. That is the

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Bronze — BRASS — Gilding
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Scrupulous Attention Given Exact Requirements

Suggestions for Home Furnishings
by a home-loving woman—not a professional decorator
If you are furnishing a home or merely replacing worn-out pieces, it will repay you to visit my store.
Lower Prices for Quality Furniture
are very definitely due to the fact that I own and operate my own furniture business in a low rent district.
Fifteen years' experience in furnishing homes around Greater Boston has enabled me to give practical assistance to homemakers who want beautiful furniture that will give many years of satisfactory service.
Call or write for all the assistance you may need. Your problem will be mine.
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The Coward Shoe
Coward Shoes are aptly named "Footwear of the People." For 53 years they have been worn by thousands of all nationalities creeds and classes and have always stood for cherished ideals—freedom, comfort and happiness for feet
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operators conditioned their acceptance upon "A durable agreement covering a period of years, with provision for annual revision of wages on a sound economic basis."

Governor Pinchot himself declared for a durable settlement so that the operators figured that he was committed to that proposition. On the other hand the miners do not want to enter into a long contract at this time. Governor Pinchot is standing by his proposal for a durable contract although he has not insisted that the proposed new wage scale shall be signed up for more than one year. His chief interest, however, is in getting the machinery set up for a complete revision of the whole wage scale so as to remove the alleged inequalities.

Governor Pinchot did not cease his labors when the conference adjourned last evening. Late into the night he was directing his agents, who are working behind the scenes, to bring pressure upon both parties to the contest to make them more tractable, and going over the material gathered by his experts and advisors in anticipation of the next move he may have to make in case he cannot reconcile the operators and miners to the signing of an agreement that will end the strike early next week.

W. R. C. TO DISCUSS ENFORCING OF LAW

Convention to Consider Kindergarten as Crime Reducer

Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the wide extension of kindergartens as "potent means of reducing crime" are among the topics of current interest which the National Woman's Relief Corps will consider at its forty-first national convention, to be held in connection with the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Milwaukee next week.

The Massachusetts Department of the Woman's Relief Corps will be represented at the Milwaukee meeting by Mrs. Susan D. Plimley of Bourne, president; Mrs. Mabelle W. Walker, Whitman, senior vice-president; Miss Mary E. Elliott, Somerville, secretary; Mrs. Fannie M. Jones, treasurer, and by about 30 delegates-at-large.

The full text of the resolution on law enforcement, which will be presented at the national meeting follows:

Resolved: That the National Woman's Relief Corps go on record for absolute law enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, giving our help, influence,

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4th and Washington Streets
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TOURIST ACCOMMODATIONS
Fully Equipped
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by a home-loving woman—not a professional decorator
If you are furnishing a home or merely replacing worn-out pieces, it will repay you to visit my store.
Lower Prices for Quality Furniture
are very definitely due to the fact that I own and operate my own furniture business in a low rent district.
Fifteen years' experience in furnishing homes around Greater Boston has enabled me to give practical assistance to homemakers who want beautiful furniture that will give many years of satisfactory service.
Call or write for all the assistance you may need. Your problem will be mine.
ANNA L. WHEARTY
The Sudbury Furniture Company
25 SUDBURY STREET BOSTON, MASS.

and service in every community in which we live for this result.

A resolution declaring that 4,000,000 children between four and six years of age in the United States are losing two years of schooling because kindergartens have not been provided for them, and asking that the National Woman's Relief Corps co-operate with the National Kindergarten Association to promote the extension of kindergartens through legislation and public education, will be presented to the Relief Corps by Alice Mae Armstrong of Kansas City, Mo., national senior aide. The kindergarten, the resolution states, "has demonstrated its value as a potent means of reducing crime as well as an effective agency for promoting Americanization and increasing intelligence and efficiency."

Another resolution calls for the planting of memorial trees to the memory of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and the Private Soldier in cities which entertain the national encampment. Such a ceremony will be held in Lake Park, Milwaukee, Sept. 3.

CHURCH URGED TO AID INDUSTRIAL REFORMS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—In a Labor Day message addressed to 10,000 Presbyterian churches with a membership of 1,800,000, Dr. John McDowell, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Mission, urges the church to aid in labor reforms. The church must take the lead, he said, in bringing industrial groups—labor, capital, management and the public—into right relation to the welfare of the whole community.

Criticizing the "rule of greed, get and keep," Dr. McDowell said that the church must challenge everything un-Christian in industry. "Much of our present industrial unrest is due to the failure of the church to insist that if Christ is to be master everywhere he must be master everywhere. The church should be the first to see what justice demands, what honor requires, and what the Christian spirit dictates in industry," he said.

Annual Home-Coming Sale of

Household Furnishings

for the
Pantry—Kitchen—Basement—Bathroom
will begin

Tuesday, September 4

Standard high quality merchandise at special sale prices,—all articles which are in greatest demand.

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are very definitely due to the fact that I own and operate my own furniture business in a low rent district.
Fifteen years' experience in furnishing homes around Greater Boston has enabled me to give practical assistance to homemakers who want beautiful furniture that will give many years of satisfactory service.
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Make Ready for the
58th Anniversary Sales
in The Shepard Stores



THURSDAY morning, September the sixth, promptly at nine o'clock, the doors of The Shepard Stores will swing open upon what we believe will be the greatest selling event in all our 58 years of service. Certainly it surpasses all in comprehensiveness of plan and thoroughness of preparation.

ALL merchandise is new and essentially for fall and winter use, chosen for quality and style first, and then marked at Anniversary Sale prices.

YOU need only to follow the schedule of sales, as they open from day to day, to replenish your home, clothe your children, and complete your own wardrobe—in each case at substantial saving.

Thursday, September 6.
at 9 o'clock in

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The Original BOOK MARKER
To Include All These Features:
Transparent, has clear, permanent figures, and is practically indestructible.
Two Sizes, Large and Small
Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00
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The most durable piano in the world
Just the Grand You've Wanted
PERHAPS you have always wanted a Grand just small enough to fit easily into your home.
You'll appreciate Mathushek Pianos which find their highest conception in the Colibri Grand \$1000 to \$1500
Come in and play this marvelous grand for yourself—or write for catalog and deferred payment plan.
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BAR'S COURT STAND IS HARDING TRIBUTE

Party Lines Ignored by Lawyers in Frank Indorsement of Specific Proposal

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1 (Staff Correspondence).—Marking a sharp advance over its declaration of a year ago, the American Bar Association's specific indorsement of the Permanent Court of International Justice stands out as the most important step taken at its forty-sixth annual convention.

"I think the World Court is a thing we've got to come to and I have no doubt we shall," said R. E. L. Saner, the newly elected president of the association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We can't become isolated, but I want no entangling alliances. The World Court is a progressive step and a safe step. I was right behind our President Harding in that, though I am a Democrat."

Pointing out the new ground the Bar Association took yesterday John W. Davis, the retiring president and former Ambassador to Great Britain said to the Monitor representative:

"At our convention in San Francisco a year ago, the Bar Association expressed the hope that a means might be found for the United States to enter the court. This convention in Mr. Wickeshaan's resolution, indorses a specific program. In other words the Bar Association descends from the general to the concrete."

Definite Proposal

"It in effect has declared that it has found the means and indorses them, does it not?" Mr. Davis was asked.

"Yes, I would say that," he replied. "Personally," continued Mr. Davis, "I recognize the Harding proposition is the only thing that can get through the Senate, and am, therefore, willing to take it. I am not hungering for anything different, but will take what I can get."

The World Court indorsement was easily the most outstanding public action taken by the Bar Association at this session. W. Thomas Kemp, secretary of the association, told the representative. He added:

"I think everybody was in favor of it. The vote was easily ten to one for the resolution, though no count was taken. Those who voted against it stood for the court but differed in questioning the confinement of the indorsement to the court with the protocol. Such members felt this was too narrow a view to take. They did not differ on the court itself."

Modification Hinted

"I was glad to see the resolution adopted, though I think it would have been better to have indorsed the court in general terms, instead of tying the indorsement to the court with the protocol. I voted for it, though I think the resolution was not as happily conceived as it might have been."

Judge Charles N. Goodwin of Chicago said:

"The proposition of the Bar Association supporting the very reasonable proposals of Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes met, I think, with general satisfaction."

Judge Max Pam, also of Chicago, said:

"I strongly favored the resolution. It is much better instead of merely indorsing the idea of a world court to make specific recommendation for its value in giving definite direction to Congress. It was interesting to note that mention in the debate of the League of Nations got a rather strong favorable reaction."

What a step this year's indorsement marks over last year's may readily be seen by comparing the two resolutions. The first said:

"The American Bar Association, at its forty-fifth annual meeting, held in the city of San Francisco, on Aug. 10, 1922, expresses the hope that a way may be found by which the Government of the United States may avail itself of the Permanent Court of International Justice," to which on motion of William Howard Taft, Chief

Justice of the United States Supreme Court was added "an instruction to the committee (the committee on international law, to formulate such amendments or changes in the statute which now constitutes the court which, in the judgment of the committee, might make it possible for the United States to accept it."

Yesterday's resolution read as follows:

"Resolved, that the American Bar Association joins in what it believes to be the wise judgment of the American people, that the United States ought to become one of the supporters of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague and that our Government should adhere to the protocol and concur in the one set forth by the President of the United States in his message to the Senate Feb. 24, 1923."

Dr. Zeballos Pleased

Few members in voting yesterday knew they were indorsing the World Court in the presence of one of its judges, Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos of Argentina, one of the association's guests this year. He reminded the representative yesterday that he had received a cable from his government six days ago notifying him of his appointment. Of yesterday's resolution Dr. Zeballos said to the Monitor:

"This action will please the people of the Argentine Republic very much. I am strongly in accord with the World Court resolution. I am myself a member of the court. If it is possible to obtain the American judges in the court I should like to see it done. The United States and Argentina stand apart from the turmoil of Europe, and their judges are more independent and proceed more impersonally and hence will be of larger influence in deciding European questions. I was willing to suggest to President Harding that he head a movement among the American republics to have more American judges."

Hughes Visit to Argentina in 1924 Declared Likely

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1 (Staff Correspondence).—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has promised tentatively to visit the Argentine Republic next spring. Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, the well-known Argentine jurist, informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday after an extended conference with Mr. Hughes. He quoted the American Secretary of State as saying he would go in case the European situation did not keep him at home. First touching on Mr. Hughes' expounding of the Monroe Doctrine of the night before, Dr. Zeballos said:

Mr. Hughes gave the true meaning of the Monroe Doctrine in his address. He stated the doctrine as we understand it in Argentina. Many other American statesmen and writers have become confused about the doctrine, but Mr. Hughes set it forth clearly. What he said was so important that I ordered 2500 words of it telegraphed to Argentina last night, costing \$600.

Mr. Hughes did not pretend to invent any new interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, but in the form he gave it his statement of the doctrine was new.

He went over the ground so carefully to clear away misapprehensions and to lay bare, that his statement was of great value. I was very glad to hear it. Mr. Hughes told me he would try to visit Argentina next May. He said he was very anxious to go and would do so if the European situation did not prevent. If possible, we should like to have him come on our National Independence Day, May 25.

I spent an hour with Mr. Hughes this morning going carefully over South American problems, after talking with him all through last evening at a banquet and coming today at his invitation. The situation in South America has grown worse since the Santiago Conference. Mr. Hughes wants to do all possible to set it in better condition. He had no special actions in sight, but depends on manifestation of cordiality.

From Minneapolis Dr. Zeballos goes to Montreal at the invitation of the Canadian Lawyers' Association, and will address this body on the morning of Sept. 5 and in the evening speak before the Canadian Young Men's Club. Returning to New York he will pay Washington a short visit, and then sail for Europe.

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Bar Association Briefs

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 1
Special Correspondence

THE decision of the American Bar Association to go to London next year very probably means that the association will see to the erection of a suitable memorial to Sir William Blackstone in Middle Temple in London. A committee for this purpose had been appointed some time ago but, pending decision on the British invitation, held up action. Now that the invitation has been accepted, the committee, no doubt, will take up the work and carry it through. The members are John W. Davis, to whom the task will probably be the pleasanter because of his recent sojourn in London; Elihu Root, Frank B. Kellogg, F. E. Wadhams, Beverly L. Hodghead, Charles Warren and Roger Sherman. The committee is empowered to solicit the necessary funds.

This year's convention was not only the largest, it was the most distinguished in point of speakers the association has ever held. Its international aspect was accentuated from President John W. Davis' opening address to the adoption of the World Court resolution. Approximately 1800 legal aid workers, which, according to previous experiences, would indicate a total attendance in excess of 2000. This year's meeting bests last year's by at least 250. Previously to that the biggest meeting brought 1400 to Washington.

R. E. L. Saner, the new president of the Bar Association, is a southerner through and through. He was born in Arkansas, put in four years at college at Vanderbilt, and then won his law degree from the University of Texas. He has been president of the Texas Bar Association, and for 25 years has been an attorney for the University of Texas. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is now in his fourth year as a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, a succeeding honorary step in the southern jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite. He has been warmly attached to his college fraternity, serving for 15 years as Worthy High Chancellor of Alpha Tau Omega.

In practice his law field is civil and corporation law. He and his brother, John C. Saner, are members of the firm of Saner, Saner, Turner & Rodgers of Dallas, Tex., where he makes his home. Mr. Saner has been active in the American Bar Association for many years. At this convention he presented the report of the committee on American citizenship. Mr. Saner is unusually pleasant and well met, embodying that geniality so expected from those below the Mason and Dixon's line. The new president of the Bar Association is another of "those boys now in high position" who were raised on the farm.

While the American Bar Association has had many brilliant presiding officers, John W. Davis, who laid down the silver-banded gavel yesterday, will long stand out in the memory of members as one of its kindest. Firm and always in command, he mingled with his authority a winning ease and geniality. How otherwise the thing may be done, the convention has illustrated when on one occasion Mr. Davis retired from the chair. His successor of the moment was "hard boiled" and ran his steam roller so

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coolly over those that deserved it as to bring out mild laughter.

It is regarded as highly likely that a sufficient number of bar delegates will take the trip to England next summer to warrant chartering a steamer. The plan is to hold a general meeting in New York and then take over those who want to go.

William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, contributes greatly to these annual bar conventions though he may participate but slightly in the proceedings. Sitting there on the platform without ostentation—interested and unassuming—he represents the quieting and elevating influence which is appreciated by members.

Minneapolis weather has been ideal. The visitors so much wanted to see the beauties of the locality that accommodations on the boat engaged for Lake Minnetonka today ran out in surprisingly short time.

The Christian Science Monitor was the only newspaper to send a correspondent to report the convention.

Legal aid is reported as the fastest-growing development in the law, by Reginald H. Smith of Boston, who presented the report of the committee on legal aid yesterday. He said that some 30 state bar associations have taken up this work and that 125,000 persons were reached last year. The whole problem is about one-third solved, he holds. In some cities it is completely solved. The best work is being done in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Los Angeles. In the last two it is supported by public funds.

Air law is making good and substantial progress, reports William P. McCracken, chairman of the association's committee on this subject. He was pleased that the association gave its first recognition to federal air legislation at this session. Six states, he said, have adopted the uniform air law—Vermont, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Michigan, and Nevada.

CANADA CO-OPERATES TO END RUMRUNNING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—News that the Canadian Government has ordered that no more liquor shall be withdrawn from bonded warehouses in Canada for export purposes was received with pleasure by prohibition enforcement officials here, who cited this latest move of the authorities across the boundary line as further evidence of the disposition of Canada to co-operate with America in preventing rum smuggling into this country. James E. Jones, Acting Prohibition Commissioner, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that

the disposition of Canada to co-operate was having a beneficial effect in checking the flow of contraband liquor, and he was confident that the impending conference between representatives of the Canadian and American governments on prohibition would develop a broader plan for co-operation.

McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will leave for Ottawa, Can., in a few days to confer with Canadian officials on co-operation. He said today that it was the hope of the Washington Administration that this conference would lead to similar agreements with other countries. While there is at present an exchange of information between Canadian and American authorities on the movement of liquor smugglers, it was said to be the purpose of the prohibition officials here to perfect a system for checking the lawbreakers on both sides of the boundary.

HERR CUNO TO CONFER WITH MR. COOLIDGE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Wilhelm Cuno, former German Chancellor, is coming to the United States within the next three weeks, possibly before, with the intention of having an interview with President Coolidge. The Christian Science Monitor was informed by Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board and a prominent industrialist.

Mr. Alexander returned yesterday on the liner Resolute from a three-month tour of Europe, during which he spent some time studying destitution in Germany. He said Herr Cuno had booked passage on the Resolute, but was unable to come at the last moment.

TRADE LINK SOUGHT FOR INDIA

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Charles A. King, who as far as is known is the only woman in newspaper work in India, where she holds the position of foreign manager of a group of Calcutta journals, has just arrived in New York. She is making a tour of the world and leaves for the west coast by way of Canada in about three weeks. Mrs. King explained that her mission was to establish a closer connection between business interests in India and in the United States.

ALIEN RUSH BRINGS 14,054

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Eight ships participated in the rush of the Narrows last night to be the first into Quarantine with the September quotas of immigrants. They brought 14,054 passengers as against 20,485 landed the first of last month, four big ships having been diverted to Boston and Philadelphia.

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Pixie Talk

THIS story is not for matter-of-fact children. It's for the ones who love the time, just before dark, when the fire cracks and you take your little stool close to your mother's skirts and she sings to you. This is the time for Pixies.

Now Pixies are not fairies. They don't even associate with fairies. They're first cousins of the Kelpies, and second cousins of the Kelpies, and nieces of the Water Sprites, and nephews of the Fire Sprites, and grandsons of the Kelpies, and granddaughters of the Kelpies and far-off descendants of the Leprechauns. Sometimes one finds a distinguished family, with a butterfly for an ancestor.

Pixies are great friends with the Elves. They're very like each other in appearance. In fact, some, who don't look sharp, can't tell them apart. But you'll notice that the Pixies wear a little yellow feather in their caps and the Elves have none. The Pixies are just a trifle larger than the Elves, and pointed at the top. And the Elves are sometimes distressingly torn and ragged in their jackets, but the Pixies are always neatly patched, buttoned up or tied.

Pixies can't fly. But, if they want to, they can take long hops that are almost as good. However, they mostly prefer to stay on land. And on the ground is where you are most likely to find them. Only last night, when I opened the cracker jar, out popped three merry little Pixies. I know they were Pixies, though the maid said: "Fat mice!" Mice don't wink at you and these three did. I distinctly saw them. But the best place for them is among the strawberry plants. They love ripe strawberries better than chocolate cake or pink sherbet made of frozen sunsets.

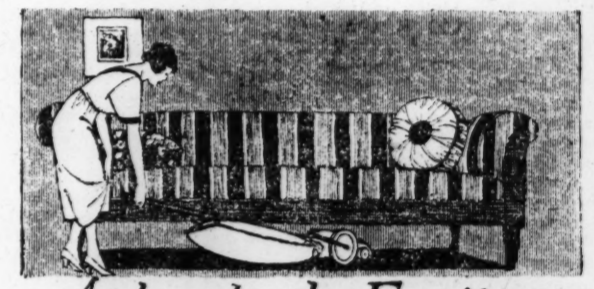
They're always busy. It isn't flying around looking busy with them. It's really being busy. A great many of them are painters. They paint the sunsets, the flowers, the moonpath across the lake, soap bubbles. You know the messy little purple clouds that come sometimes after rainstorms? Those are the ones that the baby Pixies learn on.

Yesterday, in the garden, I came on a little fellow painting the yellow tulip bed. He was ever so much too short, so he'd fixed up a little swing with a long blade of grass and was painting and whistling cheerfully. His pot of paint was beside him. I thought, at first, it was a dandelion; but, when I stepped too near, he said: "Mind the paint!"

Some of them are menders. They mend roofs and china and torn petticoats and damaged violins and dolls and necklaces and leaks and smoky chimneys and lace.

Then a lot more are scrubbers. They tidy up the sky and get rid of the bits of mussy cloud stuff lying about. They dust off the moon and shine the stars with silver polish and lamb's wool. This is hard sometimes, for the stars—especially the littlest ones—are mischievous, and slip out of their hands and twinkle and twinkle and dance about in the day time. This is strictly forbidden for stars to do. They must stay tied up tight in a black bag till evening, when the carpenter Pixies tack them up in their places. The stars in the Milky Way are so little that there is no time to pin up each one separately. So the Pixies just make a big dab of paste across the sky, and sprinkle the stars over this—like sugar on doughnuts. That does well enough for the young ones.

And, every evening, the Pixies climb up Night's black skirt, and tie the moon up in her place with silver threads. When it is only a thin sliver of a moon, they sit along in a line, hang their feet over the edge of it, and sing serenades to the moonbeams.



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SWEDEN MAINTAINS ARCTIC AIR SERVICE

Royal Waterfalls Board Kept
Workmen on Suorva Dam in
Touch With Outside

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 15.—The honor of having maintained the first regular air service in the Arctic belongs to Sweden. This was the Porjus-Suorva air route organized by the Royal Swedish Waterfalls Board to keep the workers on a new dam which was being constructed at Suorva in communication with the Porjus power station to serve while the dam was being built. From the latter part of 1921 until a few weeks ago regular flights were carried out three times a week or oftener, but the dam is now finished and the two pilots, Robert Holmen and G. Hultström have returned to Stockholm after transporting 721 passengers, 1571 kilograms of mail and 15,897 kilograms of goods since the flights were first inaugurated. The town of Porjus is the terminus of a little railway which branches off from the Lulea-Narvik railway—the connecting link between the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

From Two Days to One Hour
Until the air service was started, the 400 or 500 workmen engaged on the Suorva dam were almost isolated from the outside world, the journey to Porjus under the most favorable circumstances occupying not less than two days. The time taken by air was about one hour.

The machine first used on the service was an English Fairey, with a 350 horsepower Rolls Royce engine. It was soon found, however, that owing to the unusual air currents and the nature of the ground, a comparatively small lightweight machine was needed. Accordingly, an Avro type 504-K, with a 130 horsepower Clerget motor, was decided upon. This type proved entirely satisfactory. Owing to the extreme cold—sometimes as much as 50 centigrade below zero—the engine was air and not water cooled. In summer the machine was fitted with floats for use as a seaplane, while in winter it had skids so as to be able to alight on the snow.

Gulf Stream Affected Flight
Strangely enough the cold scarcely interfered with the traffic at all. Landing, however, often proved difficult in the transition period from winter to summer, when the ice was breaking up and the snow had turned to slush. The short winter days, too, when the light only lasts for two or three hours, sometimes made it necessary to carry out at least part of the flight in darkness.

Flying was sometimes rendered difficult by the effects of the Gulf Stream which were distinctly felt at Suorva, where the temperature is usually considerably higher than at Porjus further to the south. It sometimes happened that when a machine left Suorva in mild, damp weather and suddenly encountered the colder air near Porjus the wings became so thickly coated with ice that further flight was impossible. Nevertheless, a surprising degree of regularity was obtained and, in 1922, every mail flight undertaken during the month of June was completed within scheduled time. The worst month as regards regularity was February, when the curve fell to 50 per cent. The average over the whole period of working, however, was nearly 80 per cent.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 12.
THAT Mozart's "Magic Flute"—his Masonic opera—should be performed by a company of boys, and excellently performed, too, seems incredible. Such, however, is the fact. The opera has just been rendered by schoolboys at the Robert Montefiore Jewish School, Whitechapel. Perhaps the reason for the excellent rendering lies in the fact that the boys were so tremendously interested in the work, and they made themselves responsible even for the stage setting.

The "Only Lady" Freemason" has made her reappearance. At any rate, the editor of one prominent daily newspaper says that he has received a "very interesting account of the manner in which the only lady who has ever been a Freemason achieved that distinction." It appears that she was in a room adjoining the lodge and fell asleep. When she awoke the lodge was in full swing. This led to her detection, and she was therefore initiated. It would seem that it was the editor of the daily, and not the lady, that was caught napping.

As a result of the efforts of the Provincial Grand Master, the Rev. J. Wylie Smith, seconded by his Provincial Grand Secretary, John Campbell, Lodge St. John of Dunne, which some 30 years ago was one of the strongest lodges in East Perthshire, is to be reopened and reconstituted.

St. Mary's Lodge, Braintree, has celebrated its jubilee in a manner that is worthy of emulation by other lodges in similar circumstances. It has placed in a memorial chapel of the parish church a beautifully carved oak lectern to commemorate the event, bearing the dates of the foundation of the lodge and of the jubilee, with various Masonic signs on the front, and the following inscription: "To the glory of God and to commemorate the jubilee of St. Mary's Lodge this lectern is presented to the parish church of St. Michael's, Braintree." The chapel was the best preserved portion of the architecture of the church and dated from 1335, when it was first used as a guild chapel.

Some interesting sidelights on Freemasonry appear in the recently published history of the Indefatigable Lodge, Swansea. It appears that it has had but 10 tylers in 120 years and more remarkable still, only 2 in the

last 50 years. The lodge appears always to have nominated the Provincial Grand Master of the district, but on one occasion the nomination was overruled. In 1886 it was anxious that the Duke of Beaufort should occupy the office and it took the course of making him a Mason for the purpose and passing him through all the necessary degrees in one night. Happily the ambition was not realized and a brother of greater standing in Freemasonry was appointed.

Reference has not infrequently been made of recent years to the extraordinary growth of the craft, particularly

since 1914, but there is one feature of Masonic life which is even more remarkable, and that is the growth of Royal Arch Masonry, a growth which is still being maintained. At the meeting of the Supreme Grand Chapter, just held, when, by the way, Lord Amphil, the pro-Grand First Principal, received a hearty welcome on his return from Canada, no fewer than 21 charters for new chapters were granted. This meeting is generally looked upon as a "vacation" meeting, when the work is of the lightest. On this occasion it was as heavy as any meeting held during the year since January. In 1921 60 new chapters

were chartered, 51 in 1922, and so far this year 54 chapters have been sanctioned. This may be put forward as proof that Freemasonry is growing on a substantial, well-established basis.

The movement in several British colonies and dependencies for the organization of individual and separate jurisdictions seems to be growing apace. Sir John Cockburn, an officer of the Grand Lodge of England and a Past Deputy Grand Master of South Australia, points out that when the sister grand lodges were established it was thought by some to be the beginning of the severance of loyalty to

the Grand Lodge of England, but their establishment had been the means of increasing loyalty rather than lessening it. Just as the granting of autonomy in government to the colonies had done good, so the same might be said for Freemasonry. Freemasons are earnest in the colonies and many members journeyed long distances to attend their lodges. The old landmarks were perhaps better retained in the colonies than in the home country. There was an old custom for lodges to meet on a certain day on or nearest full moon; this was not only to assist the brethren who perhaps had to ride miles on

horseback to their homes, but it took them back to Egypt where their original Grand Master had to take lessons.

Melbourne brethren are interesting themselves in raising the funds necessary for the erection of a Masonic club house. They have purchased a site for £27,000, of which £5000 has been paid as a deposit, upon which it is proposed to erect a substantial building of six or seven storeys, estimated to cost about £40,000, consisting of shops, offices, and up-to-date club premises. A limited liability company with a nominal capital of

£50,000 in £1 shares has been formed, and more than half has already been subscribed for.

The patron saint of Inverness is St. Columba and a lodge bearing the saint's name having been formed there recently, the members decided to do honor to him by forming a party to visit one of the places which, according to tradition, was visited by him in the olden time, viz., Craig Phadraig. A pleasant hour was spent there and when the members assembled in lodge in the evening it was decided to make the excursion an annual event.

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Girls' Fur-trimmed Coats,	29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Sports Suits	\$34.00 to 72.00
Misses' Tailored Suits	45.00 to 89.00
Misses' Fur-trimmed Sports and Dress Suits at	\$58.00 to 445.00
Misses' Wool Frocks	27.50 to 120.00
Misses' Silk Frocks	24.50 to 145.00
Misses' Sports Coats	25.00 to 95.00
Misses' Dress Coats	58.00 to 95.00
Misses' Fur-trimmed Sports and Dress Coats at	\$65.00 to 440.00
Sports Blouses	1.85 to 9.75
Dress Blouses	9.75 to 19.75
Separate Skirts	9.25 to 28.00

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(Departments on the Second Floor)

SENIORS READY
FOR TITLE MEETIllinois Athletic Club Wins
the Junior A. A. U. Team
Championship—Records

JUNIOR A. A. U. STANDING

Club	Points
Illinois Athletic Club	48
Chicago Athletic Association	42
Unattached	22
Tonon Athletic Club	10
University of Iowa	10
University of Missouri	10
University of Wisconsin	10
University of Illinois	10
Pennsylvania Railroad Athletic Club	6
Widow Athletic Club	6
Swedish-American Athletic Club	6
Mississippi A. M. College	6
Baton Rouge Athletic Club	6
Olympic Club	6
Rochester Y. C. C.	6
Cygneth Athletic Club	6
German-American Athletic Club	6
Brake University	6
Meadowbrook Club	6
University of Michigan	6
Fifth Regiment Athletic Club	6
Baltimore Athletic Club	6
Yonkers Athletic Club	6
Montreal Athletic Club	6
Ohio Athletic Club	6
Fork Union Military Academy	6

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—Everything is in readiness for the senior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States today at Stagg Field, here. Several possible winners in the 10 events listed below had their initial workouts yesterday in the junior championships.

Not until the 8:30-yard run, the final event, was decided did the winner of team honors emerge. The Illinois Athletic Club, which won with 48 points, had trailed the Chicago Athletic Association at all previous stages. The score stood 45 for the Chicago organization and 40 for the Tricolor when Coach J. W. Behr threw in two star half-milers to take first and second for the Illinois Club. The Chicago organization did not score in the event.

Breaking of three national junior championship records marked the meet. Lloyd Hahn, Boston Athletic Association, ran a splendid mile race to defeat W. J. Cox of Rochester (N. Y.). Y. M. C. A., setting a new mark of 4m. 22s. The 200-yard dash was won 24 3/4 s. made in 1909 by J. Ballard, a former B. A. A. runner. R. Juday, Pennsylvania R. R. A. C., Chicago, set a new high jump record of 5' 2 1/2 in, bettering by 1/4 in. the record set in 1920 by L. A. Watson of the Alpha P. C. C. in the javelin throw. L. N. Priestner, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, added 27 3/4 in. to the mark made by Arthur Tuck, Multnomah A. A. C., in 1919, when he tossed the stick 180ft. 6 1/2 in. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. A. Jones, Illinois A. C. C. E. N. Hermanson, Chicago A. A. C. second; E. J. Heinemann, Michigan, third; J. Heinemann, unattached, fourth. Time—16.1s.

200-Yard Dash—Won by J. Heinemann, unattached; G. Karbach, Germantown B. A. C. second; J. A. Kralin, 1st Regiment A. C. third; S. S. Koser, 1st Regiment A. C. fourth. Time—32.7s.

400-Yard Dash—Won by W. W. Ascher, Chicago A. A. C. H. M. Fitch, Chicago A. A. C. second; F. H. Donahue, Chicago A. A. C. third; G. B. Newton, University of Iowa, fourth. Time—1:02.5s.

800-Yard Dash—Won by R. B. Baker, Illinois A. C. C. second; H. C. Morrow, University of Iowa, third; L. W. Thorpe, York Union Military Academy, fourth. Time—2:10.5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Louis Hahn, Boston A. A. C. second; Russell Scott, Chicago A. A. C. third; R. B. Patterson, Chicago A. A. C. fourth. Time—5:10.5s.

Five-Mile Run—Won by F. E. Wendling, Widon A. C. second; J. Moorecroft, Millet A. C. third; H. C. Bourke, University of Chicago, fourth. Time—27.45s.

Three-Mile Walk—Won by J. Johnson, Swedish-American Athletic Club, second; Illinois A. C. C. third; G. E. Tagerman, Cincinnati Gymnasium, C. C. fourth. Time—24m. 35.8s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by D. Kinsey, unattached; H. C. Rogers, Olympia Club, second; M. Keable, University of Missouri, third; H. S. Walling, Chicago A. A. C. fourth. Time—2:10.5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by F. W. Pickett, Illinois A. C. second; W. Moore, Meadowbrook Club, third; R. A. Rueli, unattached, fourth. Time—1:10.5s.

440-Yard High Hurdles—Won by W. Weaver, Millet A. C. C. second; A. Gustafson, Chicago A. A. C. third; W. J. Monbome, Montreal A. A. C. fourth. Time—1:10.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. Juday, Pennsylvania R. R. A. C. C. 2nd 2 1/2 in. (new junior national championship record); E. C. Norton, Illinois A. C. C. second, 2 1/4 in.; J. H. Sward, Chicago A. A. C. third, 2 1/4 in.; M. Keable, University of Missouri, fourth, 2 1/4 in.

Running Low Jump—Won by W. A. Dowling, Illinois A. C. C. 2nd 2 1/2 in.; J. Stutz, Chicago A. A. C. second, 2 1/4 in.; J. H. Sward, Chicago A. A. C. third, 2 1/4 in.; M. Keable, University of Missouri, fourth, 2 1/4 in.

Running Step and Jump—Won by M. Keable, University of Missouri, 2nd 2 1/2 in.; C. E. Jacquith, Illinois A. C. C. second, 4ft. 9 1/2 in.; E. M. Shirley, Baton Rouge A. A. C. third, 4ft. 7 1/2 in.; J. V. Simon, Chicago A. A. C. fourth, 4ft. 10 1/2 in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. Lancaster, unattached, 11ft. 6 in.; W. W. Wessner, unattached, second, 11ft. 6 in.; E. M. Young, Baton Rouge A. C. C. third, 11ft. 6 in.; C. E. Norton, Illinois A. C. C. fourth, 11ft. 6 in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by C. A. Eastman, Boston A. A. C. second, 40ft. 11in.; C. Clark, Chicago A. A. C. third, 41ft. 10in.; R. G. Dauber, University of Iowa, fourth, 41ft. 6in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by W. S. McCormick, Chicago A. A. C. second, 124ft. 3 1/2 in.; J. J. Kralin, University of Iowa, third, 122ft. 4in.; C. M. Redmond, Chicago A. A. C. fourth, 118ft. 4in.

56-Pound Weight Throw—Won by C. G. Higgins, Chicago A. A. C. second, 29ft. 1in.; E. C. Norton, Illinois A. C. C. third, 27ft. 8 1/2 in.; J. J. Kralin, University of Iowa, fourth, 27ft. 6in.

Discus Throw—Won by H. G. Frieda, 131ft. 4in.; F. G. Auge, Illinois A. C. C. second, 129ft. 6in.; D. Richerson, University of Missouri, third, 128ft. 10 1/2 in.; E. C. Norton, Illinois A. C. C. fourth, 127ft. 8 1/2 in.

Javelin Throw—Won by L. N. Priestner, Missouri A. A. C. second, 180ft. 6 1/2 in. (new junior national championship record); B. E. Lingenfelter, Drake University, second, 180ft. 6 1/2 in.; E. J. Childauer, unattached, third, 178ft. 6 1/2 in.; A. Smith, Ohio A. C. C. fourth, 153ft. 9 1/2 in.

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BROWN FOOTBALL
CALL SENT OUTQuonset Is to Be Scene of Bears'
Preliminary Training for
1923 Gridiron Season

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1 (Special)

The first call to Brown University football candidates for 1923 was sent out this week by Dr. F. W. Marvel, supervisor of athletics, with the notice that practice would begin at the American Legion camp, Quonset, R. I., on Monday, Sept. 17. Quonset has been the preliminary training ground for the Bears for the last two seasons and is an ideal spot not alone because of its isolation. There are no distractions to interfere with morning and afternoon sessions and blackboard talks in the evening.

Dr. Marvel has asked 43 players to report at Quonset ready for work. Two of them, Parkman Sayward '25, end, and H. P. Metzger '25, guard and tackle, are temporarily out of it, but it is hoped that both will be in togs soon after college opens. Until Sayward appears, E. P. Schmitt '25, tackle, will be the first to call at the ends, with H. C. Neubauer '25, the baseball pitcher, and J. M. Stiller Jr., freshman star last season, close at the heels.

For tackles Head Coach Robinson will have Capt. J. F. Spellman '24, brilliant running back of Mianese Gullian '23 in 1922, G. Reynolds '24, H. Hoffman '25, first baseman on the Brown line last spring; B. D. Roman '25 and Grasse Gullian '26, brother of Mianese, A. W. Eckstein '25 will play guard and tackle, with L. F. McDermott '25 and J. H. Barrett '24 flanking him. Developing capable substitutes for the center line is one of the real problems confronting the coaches.

In the backfield the veterans include C. C. Myers '25, Le Roy Eisenberg '24, Higgins, quarters; R. J. Payor '26, Sweet, T. K. Ferry '25, I. E. Swane '25, halfbacks, and J. T. Pohlman '25, full, C. H. Klump '25, reserve, is a halfback of whom much is expected. Charles Marshall, star punter in 1921, is in the running once more after having been out of college a year. F. S. Cross '26, former freshman quarterback, and C. B. Dixon '26, all-intercollegiate halfback in New Jersey in 1920 and 1921, are other youngsters of quality. Coach Robinson will again have Reginald Brown and Edgar Staff as his assistants.

British Yachts Make
a Clean Sweep Today

Dunoon, Scotland, Sept. 1

By The Associated Press

THE British six-meter yachts made a clean sweep of the second of the series of races for the Evelyn Parker Cup today in St.

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The Week in Tokyo

Tokyo, Aug. 2
THREE HUNDRED pilgrims and 50 schoolboys toiled up the trail leading to the crest of Fujiyama through the darkness in order to be there to greet the Prince Regent of Japan on his arrival. His Imperial Highness was the first member of the reigning family ever to make the ascent, an action in keeping with other precedents he has broken in bringing the Throne closer to the people. It is difficult for an American, or even for an Englishman, to understand the peculiarly reverent attitude of the Japanese masses toward their sovereign. The little village from which the Prince Regent began the climb was gaily decorated in honor of the event, as were each of the 10 stations along the trail. Officials of the prefecture and of the Prince's household accompanied him, while a camp chair was carried for his use when resting. In a western nation it would be felt that the Prince had done credit to himself by making the tedious climb; in Japan it is the mountain which has been honored by the pilgrimage of His Imperial Highness.

Starting from the city of Kagoshima, at the extreme end of Kyushu, the most southern island of Japan, a small touring car and a motor truck are making the journey to Kushiro, which is on the northern island of the Hokkaido. Both cars are loaded to capacity in this first attempt to traverse the whole of Japan proper by automobile. Hundreds of miles of road will be covered, and have never before seen an automobile. The mountainous nature of Japan means that difficult ascents and descents must be made, while unbridged rivers must be crossed. The touring party is prepared to construct its own bridges where necessary.

Karuzawa, the little village in the northern mountains that becomes the center of foreign life in Japan each summer, shows a slight increase in the number of temporary residents over last year, there being 1215 at present as against 1208 at the same date last year. Slightly more than half, or 622, are Americans, the British coming second with 380. Many Americans living in isolated spots in the Empire look forward eagerly to the hot weather months, knowing that they will go to Karuzawa and there be in touch with their countrymen again.

Creation of a new center of Government buildings with the Diet as the nucleus is provided in plans worked out by the Department of Finance. The new Diet building has been under construction for some time, and it is now planned to cut a roadway through Tokyo from it to one of the gates of the Imperial Palace, the Sakurada Mon. A six-story building of steel and concrete will house the Departments of Education, Finance and Home Affairs, while a similar building on the opposite side of the new street will house the War Office. Official residences for the Cabinet ministers and speakers of the two Houses will be added to the group, while the present official residence of the Premier will give way to a club house for Diet members. The new unit may really be regarded as an expansion of the existing Government building group at Kasumigaseki, which it will adjoin.

Adoption of an American style dress as the uniform to be worn by the 1700 girl students of the Jissen Girls' High School in Tokyo is expected by the principal of the school to draw fire from conservative quarters in Japan. The new uniform, for which the kimono and hakama have been discarded, is a plain dress of white linen with blue collar and blue trimming on sleeves and belt.

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EDUCATIONAL

A Sixteen-Hour Day for a College Student

CAN the average student successfully combine a full load of standard college studies with a daily eight-hour shift of labor in an industrial plant? The settlement of this question is demanding the investigation of the student who is working his way through college by the faculty of the Municipal University of Akron, O.

The rubber industry, which is centered in Akron, is operated on the three-shift plan, the 24 hours of the day, being divided into three working periods—7 a. m. to 3 p. m., 3 p. m. to 11 p. m., and 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. The second shift, from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m., affords the student who is entirely self-supporting, the opportunity to earn a full day's wage, and at the same time to have available the complete morning and the early hours of the afternoon for attendance at university classes. An ever increasing number of students are adopting the plan of crowding two days' work, one educational and the other industrial, into each 24 hours.

Certain faculty members maintain that the university should prohibit so much work on the part of any student. They claim that the combination of a full college schedule and a full day's laboring day means 16 hours of work for the student, with a consequent dwarfing of social development, and lowering of the quality of achievement in both fields. Other faculty members and many of the students say that the records made by many working students do not substantiate these complaints; and that if a student shows himself capable of maintaining the standards required both on the job and in the classroom, it is his own business whether his day is 8 or 16 hours long.

Up to this time, the university authorities, except in one college, have not interfered in the matter. If the student working a full shift showed himself incapable of maintaining the required scholastic standing, he was automatically given the choice of lessening his load, either in the classroom or in the factory. Generally, under such circumstances, he has shared his factory job with some other student, each working alternate nights.

The Owl Club

Not only is the faculty of the university giving serious thought to the problem, but the students who find it necessary to work an eight-hour shift are giving it consideration. Such students have recently organized a club called "The Owl Club." To be eligible for membership in the organization, students must have received credit for at least 72 hours of standard college studies; their scholastic standing must be above the general average of that for the entire student body; they must have worked for three years a daily eight-hour shift or its equivalent in a factory, and they must have taken a reasonable part in extracurricular activities. Seven students—Jacob V. Naugle, Ross Brown, Robert Hall, James Singer, Raymond J. Steel, Paul Stevens, and Peral Van der Vliet—have already met these requirements.

As set forth by its members, the purpose of "The Owl Club" is fourfold: to bring together students who find it necessary to work a complete shift while attending the university, for the purpose of the achievement of various problems arising from the arrangement of school and work hours; to give advice to all those students who must support themselves; to discourage students who are not forced to do so from working, and to give due recognition to the achievement of students who successfully combine a maximum load of labor and study.

During the last semester, student-labor members of the organization have won the major share of university honors. In a graduating class of 84 seniors, Mr. Naugle's scholastic standing won him a place as one of four honor students. First prize in the annual oratorical contest open to all junior students went to Mr. Brown. Mr. Steel won first prize in the annual essay contest, to which all students except freshmen are eligible.

One Man's Experience

Mr. Naugle, besides attaining an average grade of almost 90 per cent in four years of college study, was rated as one of the best men on the flying squadron of the largest rubber factory in the world. The flying squadron is a group of men chosen for their ability to do almost all jobs in the factory. To fill a gap caused by an emergency in any department of the factory organization is their duty. During his undergraduate years, Naugle's participation in extracurricular activities included the winning of the junior class oratorical contest and second place in the sophomore oratorical contest. As a senior, he served on the student council, the self-government body of the students.

To have attained the degree of Bachelor of Arts with honors in four years, to have participated to a considerable degree in campus activities, and to have labored eight hours each day, Mr. Naugle seems to consider not a remarkable achievement. By adhering to a regular schedule of living, he says that he has been able to allot his time in such a manner as to obtain enough sleep, a fair amount of recreation and definite study hours.

"Any success I may have attained in combining labor with study I attribute to regular habits of living," he said. "To begin with, I saw to it that my sleep came in regular amounts and at regular intervals. During the first three years, I slept six hours each night. In my senior year, I was able to get seven hours of sleep. I won the extra hour by learning to cut down, by greater concentration, the amount of time required for studying. I reserved Saturday afternoons and Sundays for my recreation. Nothing was allowed to interfere with these periods of relaxation."

Successful Study

"Successful study I found to be largely a matter of intensive concentration and rigid schedule. Too many students dawdle away the greater part of their time. I never let the preparation for a class go until the last minute. As soon after a class meeting as possible, I prepared the next lesson for that class. Therefore, whenever I struck a snag in my preparation, I always had sufficient time to overcome it, instead of finding myself swamped at the last moment."

"As long as possible, I kept the knowledge of my attendance at the university from factory authorities and the knowledge of my eight-hour job from the university authorities. One should not expect or accept charity from either. There is, too, the type of college instructor who says to himself, 'That student cannot do both jobs thoroughly.' Then he proves himself right by failing the student whether he deserves the failure or not. Another type of instructor says to himself, 'Poor fellow, I'll help him along.' Too often he does so by giving the student a higher grade than he has earned. Both types do the student an injustice. The student-worker should try to prevent the growth of the same attitudes in the industrial authority."

"How much outside work a student should do should be an individual matter with him, and should not be the occasion for interference by university faculties," Mr. Naugle said. "If the student cannot meet the scholastic requirements of the university he should be expelled; if he cannot meet the requirements of the industry he should be discharged from his job. He should expect and receive no favors from either source. If, however, he meets all requirements on both sides successfully, there exists no fair reason for penalizing him."

"Too many educational institutions turn out graduates who lack initiative because those institutions have considered it their primary function so to direct their students' efforts that all necessity for individuality has been removed. As a result, the students go out into life with no experience of its problems. They have

not learned that success—and the knowledge comes only from hard labor—is based on what one does and not on his intentions."

"My outside work has taught me truths as valuable as any that I have learned in the classroom. I have gained knowledge of men and of the value and dignity of labor. Because I have come to know men, I have learned the most vital lesson of life—tolerance. With that lesson at heart, I have been able to overcome the disadvantage under which most college men work in industry—an unbearable attitude of cockiness, of intellectual and social superiority over the men with whom they labor."

A Professor's Findings

In a report based on a rather extensive study of the industrial worker as a college student, Prof. Charles Bulger of the university faculty says:

"The classroom work of these students is not always high, but the student is learning other lessons that make me confident of his success. Initiative, perseverance and confidence in himself must be his to a high degree. Knowing how to work hard at that he undertakes, he is reliable. Then, too, he learns how to handle men to gain his desires. These are qualities of the most vital moment in determining his future success."

"It is a compliment to the working student that so little attention has been given him. He is abundantly capable of taking care of himself."

In spite of what Professor Bulger says, and in spite of the success of individual students in combining eight hours of labor with complete college courses, several deans at the university have on record as favoring a rule forbidding the combination except in special cases. One college of the university, in fact, has passed regulations requiring an extra year of resident study for students who are working an eight-hour shift and who are candidates for admission.

The problem of the full-time industrial worker as a college student is undoubtedly peculiar to universities situated in manufacturing centers where the three-shift division of the day is in vogue. If investigation at the Municipal University of Akron should solve it, that solution should be of value to all institutions so affected.

A Liberal Education

By R. A. PENNETHORNE
Organizing Secretary of the P. N. E. U.

THE creed for the "Forgotten Man," so nobly preached in the south by Walter Page, finds its counterpart in the short synopsis of the philosophy and thought behind the Parents' National Educational Movement published by Charlotte Mason, the founder of the movement. It starts with the assumption that "the child is a person," with the rights and the capacities of human nature, and that therefore children have a right to opportunities for an all-round development and culture, irrespective of the apparent social advantages, or disadvantages of the status of their family.

That implies opportunities for head and heart, and hand, and eye, and ear, so that education may truly be said to be to quote again from Charlotte Mason—"An atmosphere, a discipline and a life."

But it implies also in the schools a wide curriculum, not merely the mastery of the machinery of how to learn, namely, reading, writing and arithmetic, but the continual access to the thoughts of the greatest through books, and of the training of eye and ear to the enjoyment of the very best works of great artists and great composers. It implies also familiarity with the wonders of the world of out of doors with which we are surrounded, so that children may know as friends, and delight in, the flowers and trees which surround them, and on what rocks and soils these may be produced, and also may know the different notes of the orchestra of bird life, may find their way by the stars of night, and learn how to observe and accurately record with pen and paint brush their own observations.

As Citizens

But children have also to be citizens—citizens first of their own neighborhood and country, but also in the true sense "men and women of the world." That implies a much wider teaching of history than has been commonly thought necessary—English, French, general ancient history and general modern history, and the laws of everyday life in legislation and economics, and learn of the heroic ideas which have moved the great typical citizens of past ages—all these we must give our children, and all these they must bind together by their own record and reflections. We might wonder how it could be done were there not the experience of the Parents' National Educational School, in which the scholastic plan of this movement is brought to practical proof by thousands of children of all classes in every term of the school year.

The illustrated "Books of the Centuries" on the "space for time" idea which these children keep

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are a liberal education in themselves, for they learn history not only through books, but also through the treasures of our great museums, which are their heritage as the heirs of the ages.

Here are examples from the scheme, which is of course graded, and progressive from the age of six to school-leaving age. This term children are studying the Egyptian galleries of the British Museum, the Life of Alexander the Great from Plutarch's Lives, the incidences of taxation from modern books on citizenship, the relations and interactions of Justice and Affection from "Ourself," which is by Charlotte Mason herself. In history there are tales from early Indian history, and the Tudor period in English with the contemporary European history.

It would be impossible to cover this wide field, and take at the same time the contemporary art of Holbein in six beautiful reproductions of his work, and read and study contemporary literature and books of fiction about the period, such as Kingsley's "Westward Ho," including all the ordinary work in mathematics, handicraft, languages, etc., unless some actual method of liberal procedure were devised.

The New Teaching

If the Dalton Plan shows an American attempt to free the child from the everlasting listening to class teaching, the methods of the Parents' National Educational Union's Schools—sometimes called in England "A. B. C. schools"—methods from the locale of the training college for teachers—free the schoolroom from many old evils far too long tolerated. There is no "personal" competition because no marks are given except for the terminal examinations; there is no "home work" after school hours, for the suggested time-tables show how all can be accomplished in the normal hours of the working week, with that constant change of occupation which is in itself rest and relaxation.

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London, England

Special Correspondence

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Learning How to Learn

That this gives a liberal outlook and a power of thought and speech far too unusual nowadays is proved by these facts—namely, that children so educated take exceedingly good places if transferred to conventional schools, and that they pass without endless special preparation the final government of academic examinations.

The Parents' National Educational Union is growing and spreading in spite of the present economical difficulties which are affecting both the private and the state schools. American sympathizers will have an opportunity in the autumn to hear the honorary organizing secretary of the movement, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin, and the County Director for Gloucestershire, Mr. Household, who are visiting the United States to compare notes with American educators and parents.

Wasted Teaching Reduced

New evidence of the practical benefits accruing from a segregation of pupils according to mental ability comes from Miami, Arizona, which for a year or more now has been trying the experiment of dividing each grade into two groups, one composed of "limited" children and the other of normal children. According to Superintendent Charles R. Tupper, the results are even better than was expected. In one year the city has succeeded in reducing its percentage of failures throughout the school system from 15.3 to 4.7, and 117 pupils, approximately one-tenth of the whole grade school enrollment, have received acceleration of a half-year or more. In short, both the "limited" child and the normal child are profiting and each is given a more nearly suited to his individual needs.

It has never been claimed for the segregation of pupils that it is cheaper than the old system. In fact, those urging the plan have been careful to warn cities that its adoption is almost certain to add slightly to the expense of running the schools. Yet Miami looks upon it as a measure of economy, on the ground that the only return on money invested in schools is the educational growth or development secured for the child. "Failures," says Superintendent Tupper, "waste the money spent on teaching, teaching bought and paid for but which has failed to result in proper development, which must be repeated and paid for again." A reduction of failures from 15.3 to 4.7 per cent, he says, is a reduction in the amount of wasted teaching equivalent to \$200 annually. The double promotions to pupils are held to represent increased return in child development for the money invested by the community.

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As to Rediscovery
Educational theorists have invented a method of teaching grammar "by induction," based on a mistaken application of the idea that the firmest foundation for knowledge is rediscovery. Dr. Burnet maintains that the normal boy rather enjoys exercising his memory on acquiring the rudiments of the game of reading Latin or Greek, but instinctively revolts against wasting his reasoning powers on "inductive" grammar, which appears to him to be about as sensible as would be "inductive" cricket. The process is so slow that it leaves no time for that study of the context of the literature which alone justifies the study of the grammar, and without which the truly educational value of school classics is negligible.

Regarded as preparation for practical life, teaching should, on the intellectual side, equip the pupil, firstly with a sufficiency of organized positive knowledge, a sufficient mental record of experience, real or imagined; and, secondly, with a maximum of trained aptitudes for acquiring such knowledge as he is likely to need for dealing with concrete problems as they present themselves.

The "growth of ignorance at the present day," to which Dr. Burnet chiefly directs our attention as a social problem of urgent importance, is incidental to the growth of specialism necessitated by the conquests of scientific discovery, conquests vaster during the past 30 years than in any equal period in history. "He who would accomplish anything," said Goethe, "must limit himself," but today this theory has to be applied with a stringency unknown in Goethe's time and we seem, Dr. Burnet says, "to approach a condition in which no one will know anything that anyone else knows."

Against the dangers incidental to specialism, the medieval university was protected by the generally accepted philosophy of the time, to which all subjects of study were definitely related. The universities of today lack an equivalent co-ordinating idea, but in some there are discernible a growing appreciation of the enormity of this want and a determination to meet it. To this end the senate of the University of London has lately instituted a board of studies "in the principles, history and method of science" designed to embrace not only the natural and mathematical sciences, but also logic, ethics, history, pedagogy, economics, linguistics, archaeology, scholarship and medicine—"the higher strategy," the principal officer remarks, "in our campaign against ignorance and narrowness of outlook."

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Reactions of a Reader

"THE Back Seat," by G. B. Stern (New York: A. A. Knopf), brings rushing memories of the play "Enter Madame" and of Anne Douglas Sedgwick's admirable novel, "Tante." Anyone who has ever trailed along in the entourage of a great actress—such an actress, say, as Ellen Terry—at once nods acquiescence. In fact, Leonora Carruthers, like "a chestnut tree flaming against October's bluest sky," possesses many traits in common with Miss Terry: her winning charm and simplicity and joy, her expansive generosity and friendliness. The book is staccato, to suit the tempo of the household. An evening's entertainment, never indeed pretending to be more, it is unusually delectable fare.

It all happened because Faith dropped the teapot and had to fetch a fresh brew. Then, as in "The House That Jack Built," one circumstance followed hard upon the heels of another: Leonora had no time to rehearse Act I of Pat Ormond's new play, so Faith was pressed into service; whereupon Faith appeared so exactly Pat's heroine that he quite forgot he had written the part for her mother. Then the opening night—Faith's debut—and her mother's 25 minutes of intensified coaching which saved the girl's professional reputation. Fortunately, Pat had fallen in love with Faith, and out of love with Leonora; so Faith was induced to desert public life. But all this had not been too easy for Leonora, nor for "Dear old Robert," Faith's father, who stayed at home and occupied "the back seat" while his wife went forth to conquer the world. He tried, oh, so desperately! to convince Leonora that the back seat is really rather pleasant, once a person is accustomed to it; and she wanted to believe him, too, or thought she did. But actresses are not designed for back seats, and Leonora found the effort too severe a test for her pride; she knew she might still claim years of popularity, and when Faith renounced her public laurels her mother serenely rescued the letter which would have canceled an American tour. So everything, presumably, went on as before. Meanwhile, Robert, the ineffectual but the deliciously understanding, returned to his amateur carpentry, one eye on "the shelfless corner of the wall nearest the door," which up to the moment had received no mark of his favor.

Mr. Knopf occasionally drops out altogether those startling and papers with which he often delights to equip his books, though he usually balances a stainless white lining with a correspondingly vivid cover. As in the latest novel by Carl Van Vechten, ducking out in a bold pattern of red and green, as lurid as the subject matter within. And, in connection with this book, the publisher had a distinctly new sensation in store for his public. For he reduced punctuation almost to the vanishing point. Whatever the writer's effect is, it is most disconcerting. You've no notion the odd things that can occur to a person who tries to read aloud from this book.

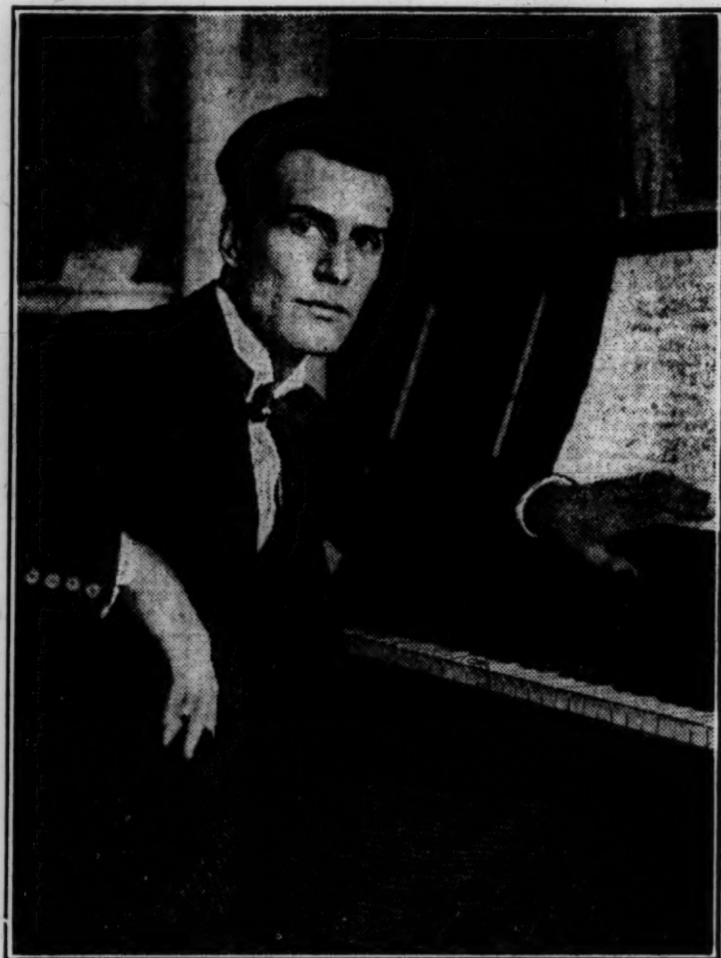
In the guise of an ungainly tutor, Samuel Johnson hulked in the background of John Buchan's new swash-buckling adventure tale, "Midwinter" (New York: George H. Doran Company), written around the invasion of England by the Young Pretender. Johnsonians will grieve that the familiar lumbering, yet pungent, wisdom of the Doctor's later days is not so much as glimpsed in embryo. But it is a daring thing which Mr. Buchan has attempted, to fill in with an imaginary episode certain obscure years of Dr. Johnson's life; and to have put too many speeches into his mouth would have increased the dangers of the task. For it must be said that Mr. Buchan has not the imitative skill of Mr. R. M. Freeman, as displayed in "The New Boswell."

Things astounding have a way of transpiring in that quasi-mythical region, the middle west. Apparently there is now a furor for the collecting of rare books. New York dealers, so we hear, are shipping great parcels of their treasures—association copies, others in sober original bindings, still more in costly tooled bindings—to dealers in western cities, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and the dear knows where beside. They offer unlimited credit, with no questions asked. Which proves that something must be in the air. Moreover, these western dealers have discovered a most important fact: that rare books should be displayed and sold as precious gems. One at a time and among precisely the right surroundings. At least one dealer is building on an addition to his shop, designed to house his rare books. Who knows? Circumstances may so alter the case that Mr. Sinclair Lewis will presently view his middle west through more colorful spectacles.

Now and then we discover a writer who properly values the sharp personalities of books. Such a writer is Elizabeth Bowen; or so we have deduced from a cursory reading of her book, "Encounters," lately published in London by Sidgwick & Jackson. Describing Stuart, in mingled eagerness and dread about to meet Elaine for whom he once cared, the author

makes him totter in the loggia, "not looking to left or right for fear that he might see her suddenly, or even one of her books." For he knew not how matters stood with her and realized that all might be betrayed through the title of her book. How discerning a touch on the part of Miss Bowen! Hers are intriguing stories, as firm, deep and finished as cameos, yet tremendously more sympathetic.

Not long ago the literary world was informed that Dr. Van Loon had repaired to Oxford in order to finish his



Photograph by Bain News Service

John Barclay

Music Clubs of America Praised by John Barclay

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALTHOUGH John Barclay is an Englishman, he has done very little singing in his native land. "I have not sung at all in England since really knowing the art of singing, but, rather in France and America. However, I do that some London recitals and operatic appearances may soon be arranged," the baritone said, in the course of a talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I suppose it is quite natural that I should feel at home in the United States, in view of my Philadelphia Quaker ancestry. I am a lineal descendant of Robert Barclay, an associate of William Penn."

Asked for his impressions of the attitude of American audiences toward song recitals, Mr. Barclay said: "I have been amazed at the vitality of the splendid local organizations which are, in fact, the 'open sesame' to an artist's success in the United States. American music clubs are accomplishing truly big things in the way of developing local appreciation among the masses, as I see it."

"That singer who takes on tour a program he would not present either in New York or London makes a serious mistake, because the present-day music clubs are too well informed on what is being sung and played everywhere to tolerate imposition from an itinerant artist offering less than his or her best numbers."

Mr. Barclay notes an active American demand for British folk songs. He told of the pleasure he has derived from his recital work in association with Arthur Whiting, whose arrangements of folk songs he has sung. The English singer said he has not yet dared to do Negro spirituals, which are so beautifully, as he holds, rendered by his colleagues in song. "For the present, at least," he modestly remarked, "I shall stick to those things I have been brought up on."

Mr. Barclay purposes using during the coming season recent songs by modern English composers—Eugene Goossens, Arnold Bax, Herbert Howells.

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"Story of the Bible," the assumption being that he would never have found the necessary repose at home. Americans understand that, certainly. But now we are told, by Simon Pura, in the current number of The Bookman, of some English writers who have to quit London in order to finish their tasks. St. John Ervine, for example, has gone to Devon; Arnold Bennett is aboard his yacht; Compton Mackenzie has permanently deserted England, and it is said that J. D. Beresford may do the same. Americans cannot write in New York; the English cannot write in London. Everyone, it seems, wants to do his writing in some other corner than that in which he finds himself. M. W.

Tarkington's New Comedy, "Magnolia"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LIBERTY THEATER, beginning Aug. 27, 1923, Alfred E. Arnons, Inc., presents Leo Carrillo, in a new American comedy by Booth Tarkington, entitled "Magnolia." Staged by Ira Hards. The cast:

General Rumford.....J. K. Hutchinson
Madame Rumford.....Elizabeth Patterson
Sir.....Phyllis Schuyler
Lucy.....Martha-Bryan Allen
Tom.....Leo Carrillo
Major Patterson.....John Rutherford
Joe Patterson.....James Bradbury Jr.
Gen. Orlando Jackson.....Malcolm Williams
Blackie.....John Harrington
Mexico.....Ethel Wilson
Rumbo.....Barrington Carter

"Magnolia" is of that stuff of which much of the theater is made: a large percentage of romance, reinforced by heroics on one side, in conflict with just enough villainy and gun play of the not-too-realistic sort on the other; a goodly portion of artificiality, much swagger and braggadocio, and a few moments of genuine love scenes. All this is played in front of an "along the lower Mississippi" background.

Mr. Tarkington has dropped for the moment the saccharine and Pollyanna motives and in their place we find satire and flamboyance. The satirical pen is often a dangerous one to wield but not too wield in the hand of the gentle Booth Tarkington. The author of "Magnolia" does not expect us to believe all we hear or more than half of what we see. We are invited to ride on the very crest of the froth of the wave of his story. If we take the play more seriously than that we miss much of its dance.

Some years before 1841, the date of the opening of the story, the parents of Tom Rumford, who live down on the Mississippi, found themselves in financial straits that made it almost necessary for them to accept the offer made by Tom's uncle, a Pennsylvania Quaker, that he take the boy off their hands, to raise. Tom grows to manhood in an atmosphere of books and other refining influences, and a volume of Wordsworth's poems is his traveling companion as he starts south, when a change in the family conditions makes it necessary for him to return to his Mississippi home. He arrives on a day when drinking and killing seem much the fashion. Tom is unused to such, and when he is branded a coward because he does not care to fight a man he has never seen before, the whole world seems to turn black before him. He leaves his home and wanders far into the night of confusion.

It is in a gambling house at Natchez that he learns to reverse the opinion he has held of himself. He is taught courage—that it is the one who speaks first and speaks with confidence, who carries conviction. Tom earns the reputation for miles around of being a dangerous citizen to deal with. He returns home and finds that the former bullies are completely subdued in the presence of a little real courage, and that the loyalty of his boyhood sweetheart has not been disturbed.

Leo Carrillo is making steady strides into favor with the theater-going public. There is a simplicity and sincerity about his work that is the girl in the case. He is fulfilling the promises she made in the Theater Guild's production of "Back to Methuselah." Excellent performances are given by J. K. Hutchinson, Elizabeth Patterson, Phyllis Schuyler, John Rutherford, James Bradbury Jr., Malcolm Williams, John Harrington, and Ethel Wilson.

Jerusalem Pottery and Glassware Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 17.—When the British forces captured Jerusalem in 1917, Lord Allenby's first act was to arrange for the repair of the walls of the ancient mosque of Omar. These walls were clothed with fifteenth century tiles of extraordinary beauty. On the entry of the British troops it was found that as a result of many centuries of exposure to the trying weather of Palestine, that part of the walls badly needed repair. But repair at the moment was impossible, for the workers had gone and the art of making

tiles was apparently forgotten. All that remained of this marvelous craft were the kilns in which those tiles were fired.

With the assistance of Sir Ronald Storrs, the present Governor of Jerusalem, and Col. Sir Mark Sykes, the industry was revived. Such of the ancient workers as remained were discovered, others were trained to help them, and today, promising efforts are being made to reach the high standard attained by the craftsmen centuries ago.

The pottery is made from clay dug near Jerusalem, at a place called Kolonia. With this is mixed flint taken from the Judean hills. The pottery is shaped on a common potter's wheel, and the biscuit is fired and the work completed in an oven of the most primitive character.

In a city that abounds in legends of such surpassing interest it is worth noting that the pottery is situated in the Via Dolorosa, on the reputed site of the house of Pontius Pilate, and close to the venerable Mosque of Omar, where once stood the Temple of Solomon, and where the first Christian Church was erected by the Crusaders in Jerusalem.

The pottery has in it a suggestion of Persian ware. The designs are evidently drawn by people of a country who have abundance of that time which is not money. Tireless patience and considerable skill appear in the shaping of the conventional floral and geometrical figures.

Much of the work is drawn by hand on the biscuit, which is then colored, and finally fired. A rough glaze is thus imparted to the pottery. But its chief charm arises from the exquisite colors which are obtained locally from dyes which are a secret of the Arabs. Not many of the designs are stencilled, though some certainly appear



Martha-Bryan Allen and Leo Carrillo in "Magnolia"

to be obtained in this way. In several cases the designs are copied from examples of fourteenth century work. But all are done by hand, and excepting the potter's wheel there is no trace of mechanical process about the whole affair.

Interesting also is the glassware of the Hebron district. This is a clear case of the revival on the part of the British, of a practically extinct industry. Not more than half a dozen people could at first be found who knew anything at all about making this glass. The output at first was extremely small, but now bids fair to reach considerable proportions.

In appearance the glassware is of a skyblue tint, semipaque in character, and crudely shaped. Vases, bowls, and jars of this make are readily bought up and several large retail firms in London have placed orders for the pottery and glassware with the pro-Jerusalem Society, who are running the industries.

"The White Desert," which Brock Penberton will present, is the work of Maxwell Anderson, a New York newspaper man.

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The Wharf Players of Provincetown

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The newly-organized Wharf Players of Provincetown gave their first bill of American one-act plays last evening to an audience of 600 that applauded heartily and even cheered.

"Don Juan in a Garden," by Harry Kemp, author of "Tramping on Life," was most effectively set by William Zorach, chief of the Provincetown modernist painters. Frances McLernan Kemp, the playwright's wife, was lovely in her rôle of a carefully-bred girl who makes a repentant man of the world famous rogue.

"Why Girls Stay Home," by Maude Humphreys, dramatized flapperdom, giving some of Provincetown's younger set an opportunity of appearing naturally on the stage. Ellen Vorse, daughter of Mary Heaton Vorse, famous novelist, dividing the honors with Mrs. Archibald Johnston of Boston and Bruce Evans who expertly changed from Don Juan to mother's family friend.

Ferdinand Reyher's "Mignonette," an adaptation from a short story, struck the evening's keynote of enthusiasm. Frances Paine Park and Frances Hyde, formerly of the Washington Square Players and now of the Provincetown Players; Fern Forrester Shay, fashion artist, and Kennard McClees of the Masquers of Stamford, presented the play with professional poise and precision.

In Booth Tarkington's comedy "The Trusting Place," Raymond Moore, of The Mission Players of Carmel, California, and Mrs. Frank Little of East Orange, N. J., took the honors of the evening. Peter Hunt and Lawrence Grant of Boston introduced a bit of sophisticated decoration and effective color in their sets.

Helen Ware and Frederick Burt, professional actors, contributed largely to the success of the evening by devoting their vacation to the coaching. They were assisted by S. Chatwood Burton of the University of Minnesota dramatic art department, and the authors of the plays.

The players are being launched by Mrs. Mary Bicknell of Boston. As chairman, she has made a cohesive whole of the various social and artistic elements with which any experimental group is confronted; Frank Shay, book seller and editor of one-act plays, is technical director. He was the first to publish works by Edna St. Vincent Millay, Eugene O'Neill and Susan Glaspell.

Co-operation and willingness flowered in the sunny country in this tip end of Cape Cod. While the preparation of the plays was in progress, Barbara Stillson, noted for her woodcuts, made one for the program. Harold Brown, former director of the Indianapolis Art Museum, made the sign posts of the theater.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Pendulum May Swing Back

THE subject picture has received so many hard knocks, from myself among others, that it seems only fair to agree that what is to be said in its favor is a great deal. I was turning this over in my thoughts after I had read Lady Butler's Autobiography and had written for the Monitor a little of what I thought about it, and it struck me that in abusing the subject picture I ought to qualify the abuse. It cannot be made too clear that the objection is not to the subject, but to the manner of treating it.

Some of the greatest pictures in the world are subject pictures, as I have pointed out before now. How else could we classify Botticelli's "Spring" or Michelangelo's frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, the Tintoretto's in the Doge's Palace or "The Lances" and "The Spinners" in the Prado, Madrid? Caracciolo, Giorgione, Titian, Vermeer, Terborch, were they above subject? For long, indeed, subject was demanded from the great masters, and they met the demand gladly for with them subject was merely a motive for a fine composition, a beautiful arrangement of color, a splendid decoration.

It was the degradation of subject that brought about the revolt against it, and the degradation was never more widespread and evil in its consequences than during the Victorian period. This is why a reference to the subject picture inevitably suggests the Royal Academy during Victoria's long reign, its walls covered with little wiggling, sentimental, sentimental epigrams, manufactured scenes from history, classical dramas, medieval dates—painting after painting in which the painter had no other end than to tell a story.

It would be hard for the younger generation to realize the childishness, the banality, the artlessness to which British art stooped in those days, when the so-called subject picture was the fashion.

Now, if these stories had been told in legitimate terms of art, there would have been no fault, and Velasquez painted battle pictures, Titian borrowed subjects from mythology; the Dutch masters the card party, the chase and the tavern provided motives much in favor. But the Victorian story-tellers forgot their art in their preoccupation with the story, and during the '70s and '80s especially, nothing else counted. It was the painter who did not tell a story who was the outsider, the pariah.

However, as always, there were exceptions. Some of the most distinguished English artists of the Victorian period told their stories with the rest, and explored the past and literature as diligently to capture them. The Pre-Raphaelites were in the early days, above all, in their early days. To recall their most famous paintings is to be impressed by their love of subject and their dependence upon it—Rossetti painting the "Annunciation," "Dante's Dream," "Lady Lilith"; Millais wandering from "The Carpenter's Shop" to "Ophelia," "Marion," "St. Bartholomew's Eve"; Holman Hunt busy with "The Hireling Shepherd," "The Lady of Shalott," "The Scapgoat." There is hardly a picture on the list of the many they painted in their first proselytizing ardor for which a story was not virtually the incentive. And so it was with the man whose name is suggested by theirs—Ford Madox Brown of the older generation, Sandys, their contemporary, and Burne-Jones and Waterhouse, their followers.

But in all the Pre-Raphaelite work was a difference which raised their stories to a higher plane than the anecdotes of the academic masters. The Pre-Raphaelites gave first place to the art, to which their themes were carried out. One can criticize their pictures in detail—for the self-conscious virtue and overelaboration of Holman Hunt, the tendency to flamboyant ornament of Rossetti, the commonplace of Millais, increasing more and more as he drifted further from the brotherhood.

But in the work they did before their ardor cooled it is impossible to forget the artistic incentive or motive. They endeavored to express their subject in the language of paint rather than literature. They cared for color and composition. Even when they failed this can still be felt. And, at their best, they brought a passionate intensity to their work that there is no resisting, as in Millais' painting of the "Blind Girl" and the "Children Burning Autumn Leaves," less well known than some of those later canvases in which he descended to the fashionable level and almost ruined his reputation. Or there is a fervent striving after color which makes perhaps even a stronger appeal, as in a number of Rossetti's water colors and a few of Burne-Jones', all telling stories which one forgets altogether for the rich or tender harmonies of the record.

Now it happens that at the Tate Gallery, as we all know, there is a very representative collection of the Pre-Raphaelites. Also, a special exhibition of their work is being held, supplementing the beautiful series of the illustrations of the '60s, lent

by a private collector. To see these things in such numbers has impressed many artists. It is found that Post-Impressionism and all its tributaries have not destroyed their charm; that they hold their own, that they remain impressive in days when, at the slightest suggestion of subject in art, shoulders are shrugged and lips curled in contemptuous derision. Near rooms at the Tate are filled with pictures of the Chambery Collection, painted during the same period, for most of which one does not spare a glance. If the Pre-Raphaelites hold attention, it is because they were artists concerned with the beauty of art, even if halting in their technique and overburdened with a sense of their mission as prophets, and art survives when anecdote vanishes.

I have heard the hope and belief expressed by artists that this opportunity of studying the work of a movement whose influence we imagined to have been long since spent, will revive an interest in subject and in romantic art. Our ardent self-expressionists, whose eagerness to express themselves leads them into a formula quite as tyrannical as that of the academic tellers of tales in paint, may discover that individuality, when it exists, can assert itself, even against the long recognized conventions of art, and that beauty in color and design is not a crime. It would be a strange thing if, through the Pre-Raphaelites, subject would be redeemed from its Victorian stigma and a new movement to revive the old faith in beauty inaugurated in the studios and the schools.

E.

A Bernstein-Meyerowitz Conversation

Gloucester, Mass.] Special Correspondence

WE WERE discussing the creative instinct in the little East Gloucester studio of Theresa Bernstein and William Meyerowitz. Gloucester, we agreed, spreads before the artist an inexhaustible nebula for inspiration. Unfortunately, however, few painters realize that a locale is not, in itself, a series of perfect pictures; that it is rather a mass of tangled themes, from which the individual must evolve a message so urgent that it is lifted from the actual, stripped of its obvious trappings, and revealed as a gleaming fragment of the artist's personal experience. Yet the rank and file of those who wield a paintbrush know little of such subtleties.

"Walking canvases, I call them," said Theresa Bernstein. "You can see them any morning from one of our windows—a veritable procession marching across the bridge. And oh, those marvelous paint boxes! I remembered the time when I rebelled secretly against those outcrops! I was to work with the few tubes of paint I managed to scrape together during the hard winter. Naturally my range of colors was limited! And here were these others, many of them playing at art, with a wealth of equipment which would delight a master!"

"But you succeeded," I interposed. William Meyerowitz smiled. "It's like the fisherman," he said. "When we lived in Folly Cove on the other side of Cape Ann, I used to watch a certain gentleman. He would appear in all his glory, with every latest device in fishing tackle and tongs. But he never caught a fish. It isn't the outfit, but the fisherman behind the outfit that counts."

Interpreting Nature Theresa Bernstein, who, in private life is the wife of William Meyerowitz, is a true modernist. Rejecting fads and isms, she clings to the truth as she feels it in nature. She does not attempt to find a picture ready-made in landscape or group. Rather, she interprets nature as it passes through her own emotional and imaginative faculties, emerging a personal creation. Thus, her landscapes reveal her reaction toward Gloucester, her feeling for Gloucester. One may like them or not in ratio to his own Gloucester experiences.

"If a painting does not give you an emotion, it is not, to me, a work of art," said Theresa Bernstein. "I can't work on color theories as do so many of Gloucester's summer colony. Such theories seem cramping. They make you see in a proscribed manner. I like best to paint Gloucester from a prominence, looking down upon it a few days ago, I saw the water molecule, and I painted it as it appeared to me. Were I bound by color theories I could never have allowed myself to see water in any such light."

"It is a curious thing," Meyerowitz



"Hauling Nets," From Etching by William Meyerowitz

pondered, half thinking aloud. "That so many painters come here for a few weeks or a month, and expect to know Gloucester. They paint things which make one feel the commonplace; which repel one from further acquaintance. You see them in winter exhibitions. And they are not Gloucester. Nature does not reveal itself so obviously. If it did—what subtlety could there be in its interpretation? One must come to a place, live in it and with it for a long time. Then, perhaps one may begin to paint it."

"And that is why we return to Gloucester each year," Theresa Bernstein nodded. "We like to return to a place we know."

Our conversation drifted to the work of these two individuals. Although intimacy may breed imitation, in the work of Theresa Bernstein and William Meyerowitz it has rather broadened and strengthened their unique personalities. There is, in the work of both a strong racial tang which lends depth and interest. One feels that both artists think and feel deeply before they touch brush to canvas. Yet each employs a different method of approach.

An Observer of Sunrises Meyerowitz works in the early morning—near sunrise. "It is the most wonderful time of the day," he confided, "when the light is coming more and more, and when you don't experience the sense of hurry which is natural at sunset. But then, I etch direct from the object. If I rely on memory, I find details slipping away, and in etching more even than in painting, I feel the necessity of direct contact with nature. Then, too," he smiled, "Gloucester is less crowded with artists in the early morning. I like them, but I never could bring myself to parade in the public view."

"He likes to hide in the bushes," said Theresa Bernstein. Then more seriously, "It is strange, perhaps, that I should like sunset. I can't go about my painting as if I were keeping office hours. There are many who paint from 9 in the morning until lunch time, then from lunch time until dusk. When I really feel that I can paint, I go out and do it. If I like what I find, I go back and paint it again and again. Then, when I feel that I have gained sufficient knowledge of my subject, I really paint it."

"You see, I make a great many sketches first. There are some artists who seem to feel that everything they

do is a finished work of art to be shown in public. That is not so. A musician who plays on the concert stage does not practice in public. "I find that I can paint almost anything I have seen, provided I make sketches of it immediately, before any other impression superimposes itself in my thoughts. When I am creating a group, I conceive it as a unit, and then seek out my types. Perhaps I find them among my friends, as I do not like to work from people who pose. They seem unnatural."

Painting as Decoration "Somehow a group is more difficult for the layman to understand. I try to paint from a layman's standpoint, as if I were seeing with his eyes, for after all, they are less dimmed by false facades. But people are not taught to see a painting as a decoration. They look for the story element. They prefer a single figure. Although the artist sees a group as a unit, the layman separates it into figures and reaps confusion. If only he could look at the design in a painting as he would at the design in a rug or a tapestry, where figures are accepted as a necessary part of the decorative scheme! A painting is really a piece of decoration. Even the casual visitor can appreciate the beauty of the wonderful tapestries in the Louvre, or here in the Boston Museum without pulling them to pieces."

And so we talked of general things. "A painting is a living advertisement," Meyerowitz observed. "Think how far it travels and how many towns it visits, carrying the message of the place in which it was made." Bernstein smiled. "I'd invite all the artists to paint it. Then I'd be sure that its fame would spread all over the United States. Cities don't half appreciate the enormous value of that gratuitous advertising."

"It was nearing sunset when I left the little studio and glanced out over the harbor. Gloucester rose quaintly

accented, tier on tier, beyond the water. And it was the rough-hewn Gloucester which Theresa Bernstein interprets. Then the harbor receded. There were open stretches of sea—and in a little cove, I saw, as William Meyerowitz had seen the fishermen draw in their heavy nets.

DOROTHY GRAPLY

German Posters in New York Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—An exhibition of posters by Ludwig Hohlwein of Munich, Germany, is being held at the Art Center under the auspices of the Stowaways, one of the seven resident organizations of this enterprising group of galleries. It is the opening exhibition of the new season and is sufficiently unconstrained in mood to conform to late August visitors. Some 50 examples, from the collections of Adolph Treidler and Henry L. Sparks, show the particular talents of this designer who enjoys an outstanding reputation on the Continent. While there is little that is startlingly novel or imposing, there is always a fine sense of design, manifest, and a consistent welding of idea and execution. The main gallery is dominated by the large poster designed by Professor Hohlwein for Max Reinhardt's production of "The Miracle," which is to be produced in New York this winter. For the most part the posters advertise the commodities and calling of everyday life and are examples of fine color printing, achieved by skilled artisans working under the artist's direction. The exhibition will continue until the middle of September.

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Manet in Historical Perspective

THIS year's summer season in London may be described as a triumph for French nineteenth century art. In nine years there had not been one exhibition of first importance of the works of Manet, Sisley, Monet, Degas and Cézanne in England. The critics of the younger generation have expressed their regret at this omission sometimes with greater force than courtesy, but now their voices have found an echo in the aspirations of Messrs. Knoedler, Thomas Agnew and Sons and M. Lefevre. Oddly enough, Manet and Degas have been represented very fully at these exhibitions. As the space at my disposal is limited, I think it desirable to confine my observations to Edouard Manet.

The individuality of Manet made a bold show even while he was studying under his master, Couture. The master enjoyed him, but put to him models in stained glass attitudes, but Manet would have none of it. He was weary of the sobriety of drab interiors in an age when his national academy was clothed in sackcloth, sackcloth with a turn for respectability. He longed for the open, for the turbulences of life and of color. He began to travel, believing that the inspiration of foreign skies might lend vision to his brush work. He traveled to Holland, Germany, Vienna and to Italy, and he returned with a passionate admiration for Titian.

The subject which inspired his first series of masterpieces was, however, not drawn from what he had seen abroad. Manet and his friends, Astruc, Baudelaire and Théophile Gautier used to go to a small café chantant where a Spanish troupe of dancers beguiled the evening hours of the visitors. It was Don Camprubi's troupe, among whom was Lola de Provence, whom Manet painted on several occasions, which stirred his imagination. Spanish costume gave him the strong contrasts of color which he loved, black with touches of yellow, red sashes and blue ribbons.

Manet's artistic career may be divided roughly into two periods—the Spanish one, in which he painted the Span of his imagination, and the post-Spanish period, in which he freed himself from the fetters of his deep-toned palette and Spanish manner. It is significant, both of the man and the artist, that he painted most of his so-called Spanish pictures before he went to Spain. Once he had been there, he realized that what he had invented for himself in Paris was a reality, and this knowledge robbed his dreams of their charm.

Up to this period, that is to say up to the '70s, Manet was chiefly fascinated by the substance of visual objects. Few artists have betrayed such a conscious joy in the beauties of surfaces and texture. Perfectly, though powerfully, contrasted against almost black backgrounds, he sets a bowl of peaches, to which he lends an imperishable bloom. No bundle of

asparagus has ever seemed more fresh than the bundle that hangs in the National Gallery in Berlin. But maturity and the perfection of his art came to Manet when his love of the substance of things had been ripened into a deeper passion for the profound rhythms that underlie nature. He realized with a precision of insight which makes us marvel, that the most lasting qualities of beauty are the most elusive in appearance.

Manet was drawn to the borders of the Seine by his friend, Claude Monet, under whose influence he discarded his dark tones. He clarified his color schemes and, adding vision to an amazing skill, succeeded in producing a luminosity which, in pictures like "Argenteuil," shown at Messrs. Knoedler's Galleries, conveys a sense of heat as well as of light.

It is a rare opportunity to be able to compare such famous canvases as "Le Bon Bock" at Agnew's and "La Servante de Bock" at Knoedler's with less known pictures like the "Argenteuil" and the "Villa à Rueil" (both at Knoedler's exhibition). In "Le Bon Bock" and "La Servante de Bock," all that Manet learned of the shimmering of Velasquez' technique is to be seen, but the mastery of brush and paint has somehow resulted in a tour de force. Both pictures are masterpieces, no one will deny it, but the outward perfection exceeds the merit of the content.

On the other hand, the "Villa à Rueil" does not obtrude its material perfection. The picture shows a house in the background shaded by trees, and as Mr. Meier-Graefe once said of it, the picture is nothing but the shimmer of a house between the shimmer of trees. "Argenteuil" is a view across the Seine. In the foreground a lady with her child watches the swaying of some boats in the iridescent water. In the distance the golden haze on a river of trees melts into a sky which defies all description. This is a picture which will outlive the fame of what the French call Manet's "frances pièces," like "Le Bon Bock."

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MONITOR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923



Coast to Coast

A COVERED wagon is starting from Portland, Me., tomorrow for Portland, Ore.—a long, black, steam-driven wagon. Its purpose is not to carry settlers to a land of opportunity but to tell a story of opportunity on the Atlantic seaboard to all the states and provinces through which it passes. On the special train of 11 cars, which has been chartered under the auspices of the Maine Chamber of Commerce for this month-long transcontinental journey, will be



From photograph © Bachrach
Philip W. Blake

Manager, Coast to Coast Trip, and Former Secretary, Maine State Chamber of Commerce

125 leading men and women of Maine; among them: James Q. Gulnac of Bangor, president of the Maine State Chamber of Commerce; Col. Fred N. Dow of Portland, president of the Portland Evening Express; George A. Harrison, general agent of the Grand Trunk Railway; Henry F. Merrill, president of the directors of the Port of Portland; Guy E. Torrey, president of the Bar Harbor Board of Trade; George F. West, former president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce; and many others—every one of them

enthusiastic over the industrial, agricultural, commercial and recreational advantages to be found in the State of Maine.

The special train, which will be made up of observation cars, compartment Pullmans, two dining cars, and baggage cars, will run without change over the entire 8000-mile route. A stenographer, a matron, a baby grand piano, and a graphophone will be on board for the convenience and pleasure of the party. Elaborate programs of entertainment have been arranged by the cities along the route. In several places the governor of the state will welcome the party, while every city will be represented by its mayor and officials of important civic organizations. The itinerary will include stops at the following places: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, and Toronto. An effort will be made in all these places to build up a friendly feeling for the State of Maine and to greet the thousands of sons and daughters of the Pine Tree State.

A Manufacturing State

Few persons think of Maine as a place of industrial opportunity, yet this is one of the chief messages which the caravan will bear across the continent. A paper mill, taking things in general, can not be better situated than in Maine and for this reason Maine leads the rest of the United States in the manufacture of paper. The wood is at hand, the water power and the labor and so also are means of transportation to great near-by markets and the sea for exportation. Manufacture of cotton and woolen cloth, shoes, canned goods, toys and furniture are among the most prosperous Maine industries. The manufactures volume of the 1919 United States census recently published, gives the value of the products of the textile industry as 27 per cent of the total value of all products of all the industries of the State. It employs one-fourth of all the wage earners reported by the manufacturing establishments in Maine. The total value of all the products of Maine manufacture has risen from \$176,029,000 in 1909 to \$456,822,000 in 1919.



From photograph © Bachrach
Dr. W. E. Elwell

President, the Associated Industries of Maine

000 in 1919. And while the number of wage earners has increased from 79,955 in 1909 to 88,651 in 1919, the value of the wages paid has jumped from \$37,632,000 in 1909 to \$94,225,000 in 1919.

The population of Maine is interesting, divided almost evenly into thirds—one-third employed in agriculture, one-third in manufacturing including lumbering, one-third as professional men, merchants, etc. The total number in 1920 was approximately 800,000. In 1915 only 27.21 per cent of the children, born in Maine, were of foreign-born mothers. The greater part of the population is still composed of our stock Yankees and French Canadians.

Water Power Possibilities

Two outstanding opportunities for development will be stressed on the coast-to-coast trip. First is the possibility of utilizing to a greater extent the water power furnished by the 1000 rivers of the State, with their sources in 2000 or more lakes. The estimated horsepower of the water powers of Maine at present is about 1,000,000, of which 370,056 are primaries and are available throughout the year, and



From photograph © Bachrach
Henry F. Merrill

Chairman, Committee for Arrangements, Coast to Coast Trip, and Also President Directors of the Port of Portland, Me.

658,268 are secondaries and are available for almost all the year. With regulation and development, engineers say that these figures could be increased to 547,350 for the primary powers and 765,443 for the secondary. The second opportunity is for improved dairy farming. The present annual value of Maine dairy products is more than \$18,000,000, and the quality of the butter, because of the well suited soil and climate, is equal to that of the famous butter of Denmark. The opening for greater production is being widely talked of. Beef raising has been taken up profitably within the



From photograph © Bachrach
Judge Benjamin Cleaves
Secretary, the Associated Industries of Maine

last few years and forms the nucleus of an industry that may well become important.

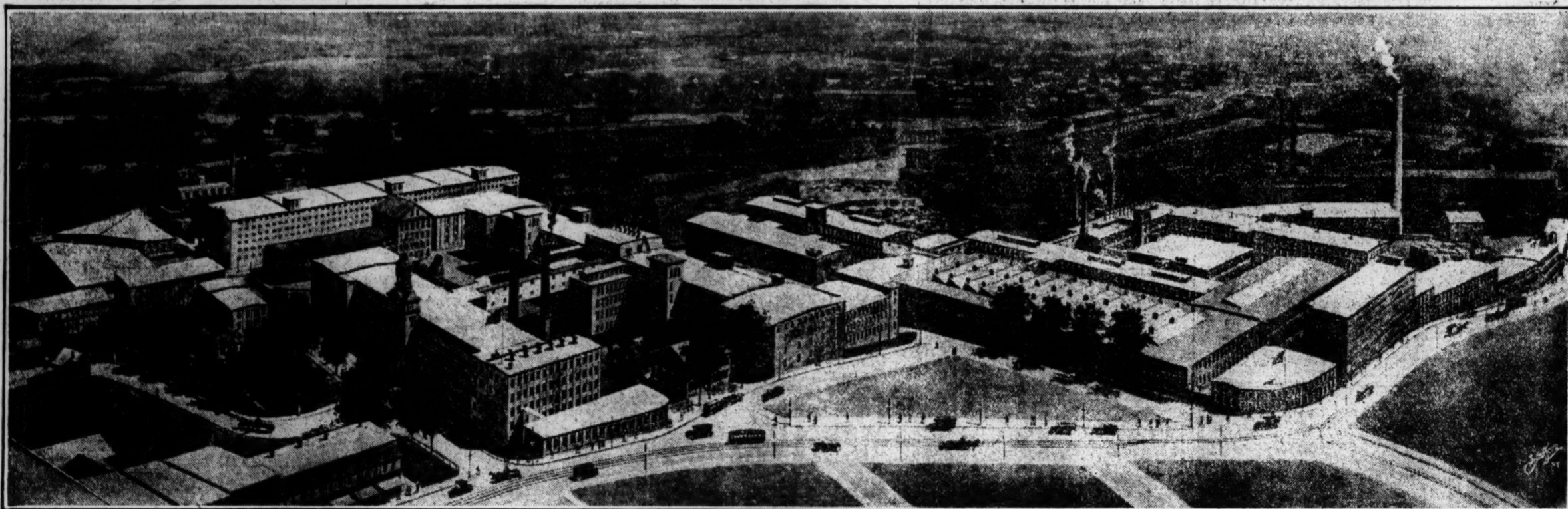
The covered wagon orators will be talking on matter familiar to their audiences from the Appalachians to the Pacific when they speak of Maine-grown potatoes. Aroostook County is well known. Sweet corn for canning and apples and blueberries—their hearers will realize Maine produces in great quantities. The value of them they may underrate, thinking, as if by custom, of the stony fields of the abandoned New England farm, so often portrayed in story and melodrama. They will not be able to quote exactly 60,000 farms of a total of 1,633,000 acres in crop as the Maine propagandists will. And if they know the extent of Maine agriculture today, they won't know that 33 per cent of the State is good farm land, free from forests and that nearly one-third of this farm land has not yet been improved. They will not know that the Maine farmer uses methods which yield him a greater yield of grain to an acre than do the

rich lands of the prairie states to the large farm operators. They will not consider what additional benefits the Maine farmer has from his timber lands, from his fishing streams and ponds, and from his trade with the summer visitor. No doubt, though, if they will listen, there will be men and women to tell them as the modern covered wagon goes west.

The Million-Dollar Pier

Hand in hand with thriving industry and agriculture must go a prosperous commercial life, the business man in San Francisco or St. Louis may say and shake his head wisely, but the Maine men and women won't be down-hearted when they hear that. The problems of transportation are receiving attention in Maine. Witness thereof is the new million-dollar state pier in Portland. Portland Harbor is one of the best on the Atlantic coast with a channel 35 feet deep at mean low tide and about 6,534,000 square feet of anchorage area. It is open all the year round and is the nearest American port to Europe by 116 miles. The Penobscot River is navigable to Bangor, and the Kennebec to Augusta. The State is served by four railroads and has through connections with every part of the United States and Canada.

Recreation as a commercial enterprise is well developed in Maine. Seaside, mountains and woods offer all that can be desired in beauty and variety. Places of historic interest draw many visitors, and places of amusement even greater numbers. The field of winter sports has been opened since the war, and many hotels which once complained of their short season are now doing a good business when the snow is on the ground. As Maine men and women, the coast to coast emissaries will stress the joy of living and working in the heart of a national playground, of having only a few miles from their doors to the ocean, the woods and the streams to which less fortunate people journey many hundreds or thousands of miles for a visit of only a few weeks each year. They themselves are traveling 8000 miles to speak the praises of the State of Maine.



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Ancient Pemaquid: a New England Beginning

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE student, tracing the current of New England history back to its source, inevitably arrives at Plymouth as the fountainhead. The eyes of the English-speaking world are focused upon that early settlement as the true beginning of civilization in New England. The fame accorded the Pilgrim Fathers is richly deserved; for theirs was the enterprise, as theirs were the hardships, sufferings, and sacrifices which opened the way for all who followed to these wilderness shores.

The Plymouth Colony has become traditionally known and is rightfully accepted as the first permanent settlement in New England. It marks the beginning of the struggle to transplant the civilization of Europe to the wilderness of the New World, with the added purpose of securing freedom to worship God according to conscience, apart from the constricting bigotry and formalism of the established church.

From that first settlement which gained so precarious a foothold at Plymouth, and from others soon after established along Massachusetts Bay, flowed the currents which, in a greater degree than any other influences, have shaped the character and destiny of the great Republic of the west. Yet, without detracting in the least from the importance and extent of the efforts of the Pilgrims, it is justifiable to examine the history of other settlements on this rugged coast to learn if, perchance, there were other pilgrims, perhaps equally hardy, who, to advance the cause of civilization, braved a life in the wilderness, separated by a wide ocean from home and friends.

I recall, as a lad, reading in the school history of that day, that in the starving time at Plymouth, a friendly Indian, Samoset by name, came out of the woods and said to the astonished colonists, "Welcome, Englishman." It was a wonder to me how it was possible for an Indian at that early day to speak in English. The school history contained no account of another settlement along the coast north of Jamestown; nor did it explain how an Indian, by any possibility, could have had acquaintance with white men sufficient to enable him to learn their language.

Virginia was a long way from Cape Cod, reckoned in terms of travel through the wilderness on foot, or by canoe along the shore. But there was the fact, plainly recorded in the history, and no doubt of its authenticity ever arose with me. Not until long afterward was the mystery explained, when it was learned that years before the Pilgrims landed annual visits were made by daring adventurers, explorers, fishers and traders to the coast to the east of Plymouth, and at one or more points settlements were established.

Authentic history now records an early settlement on the coast of Maine at Pemaquid, a point between Portland and Rockland, several miles east of the Kennebec River. There on a rocky peninsula, at the mouth of the Pemaquid River, a post was established at an early date. It is believed by many that even before Popham began his unsuccessful attempt at colonization on the Kennebec, a beginning had been made at Pemaquid.

Few, if any, parts of the United States are richer in tradition and historic lore than that portion of the coast of Maine lying between the Kennebec and St. Croix rivers. There, for more than a century, France and England contended for supremacy with varying success, each in turn advancing and retreating as the tide of fortune at arms ebbed and flowed, until, when Quebec fell under the heavy attack of Wolfe, the French finally withdrew from the New World. Spain, too, looked on, a jealous witness of these attempts to gain supremacy, but she made no definite move to form a settlement. John Fiske, in his volume, "New France and New England," has well told the story of this contest. But of the early beginnings at Pemaquid, he says nothing. In fact, it is since Fiske wrote his excellent history that much of the truth about Pemaquid has become known.

The discovery of the old settlement reads like a romance. Under the ravages of time, the homes of the early

settlers had entirely disappeared, and the land had long been given over to the plow and harrow of the farmer. The site of what was once a prosperous and populous settlement became the field and pasture of the husbandman. One year, during a severe drought, grain with which the land had been sowed dried up and turned yellow in certain rectangular strips crossing at right angles, while the balance of the field remained green. This condition became so pronounced that the farmer was prompted to investigate. With a shovel he bared what proved to be sections of a well-paved street, having sidewalks and

to greater activity, and in 1805 Capt. George Weymouth sailed for this coast. First touching at Monhegan, an island about 10 miles off the shore of Maine, he afterward explored the mainland for some distance up and down the coast. Weymouth reported great abundance of fish, including lobsters and oysters, and quantities of wild berries, animals and birds. His expedition came in contact with the Indians at Pemaquid, five of whom they took with them on their return to England. This act seems strangely like vandalism, but it has been defended by one historian, at least, as beneficial to both peoples, since each

either at Monhegan Island or in the neighborhood of Pemaquid. In the early spring a tender from the Sparrow voyaged along the coast to the southward, crossing Plymouth Bay, its crew having no knowledge of the Plymouth colony. Lookouts at Plymouth, however, sighted the little craft, which turned about in response to a shot, coming ashore amid great excitement on the part of the lonely settlers. They were in great need of food at this time, and learning from the boat's crew that supplies could be had at Pemaquid, either from the ships or from the settlement there, Governor Bradford at once dispatched an expedition under the command of Winslow, which made its way to Pemaquid where all the food necessary to meet their immediate needs

codfish, and for a small sum purchased a large amount of furs from the Indians. Smith reports an English ship near Pemaquid commanded by Sir Francis Popham, and two French ships at some distance to the westward, indicating a considerable trade then existing between this section and Europe.

It is said that between 1607 and 1622, 109 ships from Europe, mostly from England, traded at Pemaquid and vicinity. In 1622 it is reported that there were 30 ships trading and fishing about Pemaquid and Monhegan. The historian, John Wingate Thornton of Massachusetts, says: "While the Pilgrims were struggling for life at Plymouth, and Conant was founding Cape Ann, Pemaquid was probably the busiest place on the coast. To Pemaquid we must look for the initiation of civilization into New England."

It is claimed that the first legal instrument in America, transferring land from its original Indian owners to Englishmen, was executed at Pemaquid. Prof. John Johnston's history of the town of Bristol, in which Pemaquid is now located, states that John Brown came from Bristol, England, and purchased land from the Indians; and he quotes from an instrument conveying land to Brown, in these words: "To all people whom it may concern. Know ye, that I, Capt. John Somerset, and Unonkolt, Indian Sagamore, being the proper heirs to all the lands on both sides of the Muscongus River, have bargained and sold to John Brown of New Harbor . . . (and there follows a description of the land about Pemaquid Falls), in consideration of 50 skins to us in hand paid, to our full satisfaction for the above-mentioned lands. . . . In witness whereof the said Capt. John Somerset and Unonkolt have set our hands and seals this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five." Acknowledgment of the signatures of the chiefs is taken by Abraham Shurtle in the following year.

The settlers of Pemaquid had a precarious experience during the long years of trouble between the French and English. The Massachusetts colonists, it appears, looked at them with suspicion because of their friendly intercourse with the Indians, while the French to the east repeatedly attacked and destroyed their fort. Yet they

was obtained. So impressed were Winslow and his men with the prospects of that region that they, too, established a trading port there which was maintained for many years with profit to the colonists. It is still an open question whether there was at that time a settlement which supplied the food to the needy Pilgrims, or whether it was secured from ships at anchor near by.

Capt. John Smith was also a visitor at Pemaquid. In 1614 with a ship and a bark he sailed along the New England coast, as the quaint language of his report has it, "to take whales and make trials of gold and copper." They were not successful in their enterprise, but they secured a quantity of

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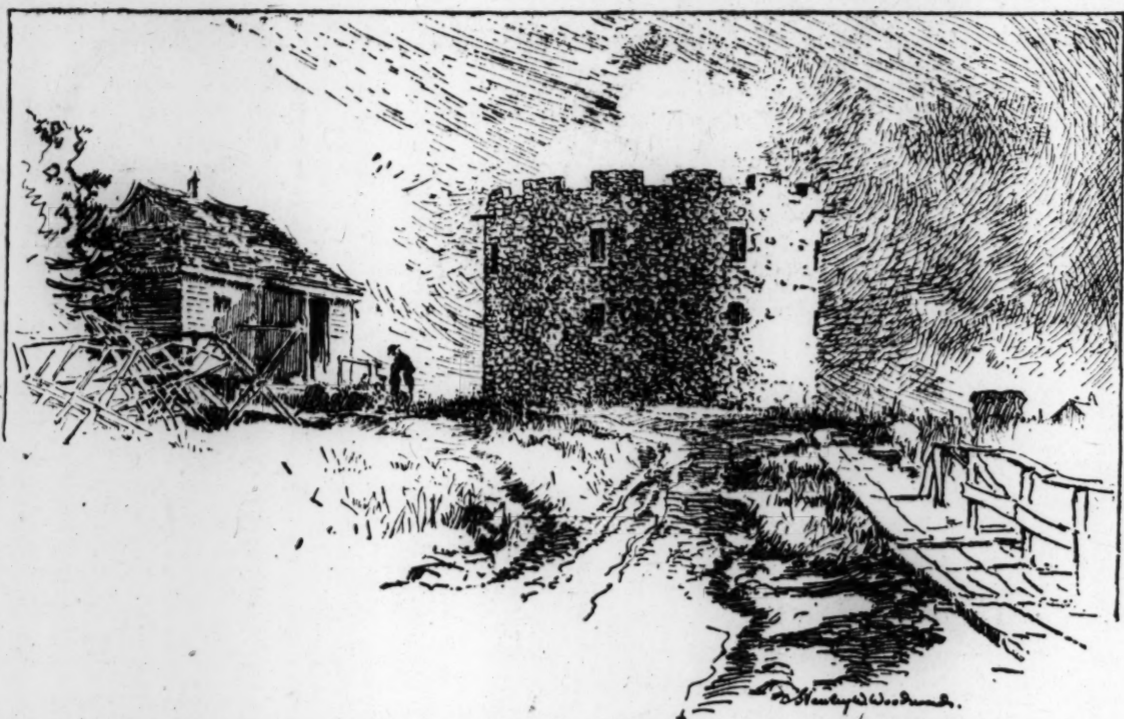
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gutters, apparently laid by those familiar with such construction.

Subsequent exploration disclosed streets regularly laid out, bordered by the cellars of more than 300 dwellings. Thus it was proved beyond doubt, that this was the site of a considerable settlement. A bowlder marking the remains of a near-by fort, bears the date 1607, whether the beginning of the settlement or of the building of the fort is a question for conjecture. This fortress, first known as Fort Pemaquid, afterward bore in succession the names of Fort Charles, Fort William Henry, and Fort Frederick. It was destroyed three times before the French and Indian War.

Early in the seventeenth century, keen rivalry arose among the chief maritime nations of Europe over the exploration of the New World and the sending out of trading expeditions. On March 8, 1610, the Ambassador of King Philip III of Spain to England reported to his government: "I am told that vessels are loading at Plymouth (England) with men to people the country they have taken and colonies from Exeter and Plymouth are on two large rivers." Some contend that one of the settlements was Pemaquid; perhaps the other was Popham's ill-fated expedition which had already been abandoned.

The archives of France contain many records of early settlements on the Maine coast, the territory being marked on their charts as New France; and Spanish charts and globes of that date bear similar records. Bartholomew Gosnold, in 1602, and Martin Frobisher the following year, explored the New England coast. During the latter year, Henry IV of France granted to a French man, De Monts by name, a charter to "Arcadia," embracing a large part of the territory known as New England. He soon after began a settlement on an island at the mouth of the St. Croix River, but later settled at Port Royal, Nova Scotia. This stirred the English

thereby was enabled to learn something of the habits and language of the other.

Publication in England of the account of Weymouth's voyage and the presence of the five Indians caused great interest in the project of exploration and colonization of the New World. As a direct result of Weymouth's voyage, a company was formed, called the Council of Virginia, for the purpose of colonization. Its first effort was the setting of a colony under the leadership of George Popham near the mouth of the Kennebec River, to which reference has been made. Popham called at the Indian settlement at the mouth of the Pemaquid River, meeting there one of the Indian Sagamores, Nahanada by name, who had been taken to England by Weymouth, but returned the year before Popham's visit. The chief and his people received the Englishmen kindly, apparently feeling no resentment because of the abduction of their chief and four companions only a few years before. The friendly attitude of the Indians led to the establishment of trade with them by subsequent expeditions from England, and a little later, perhaps the following year, to the beginning of a settlement, which for a considerable period was the most flourishing English colony on the New England coast.

It appears that an English fishing vessel, Sparrow by name, spent the winter of 1621-22 on the Maine coast.

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A Peaceful Old Fort in Wiscasset Harbor

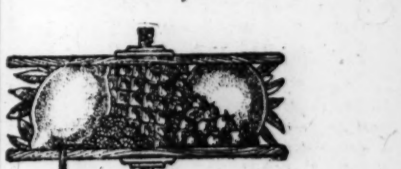
FORT EDGECOMB stands on Davis Island in Wiscasset Harbor, Me., an object of much interest to tourists. The old fort was a good one when erected in 1808 and ready to give a creditable account of itself, should the occasion demand, but life within its walls was peaceful.

Its batteries were first used in firing a salute at a celebration of the inauguration of President Monroe. The water front of the fortification is constructed of granite, brick and earth. Nearby is the barracks still occupied by a sergeant in charge of the fort.

During the rebellion, word was wired from the United States Consul at St. John, N. B., that the rebel privateer Tallahassee, then at St. John, was planning a descent on Wiscasset, and a battalion of home guards kept watch for several weeks. The Tallahassee's boats came up the river, but on learning that a warm reception awaited them they beat a retreat.

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Longfellow House in Portland Visited by a Hundred Every Day

An Old-Fashioned Poet Holds His Own With Summer Tourists in Maine

Portland, Me. Special Correspondence
HOW amusingly like New England to believe in this age of twentieth century "new" poets that anyone feels the slightest interest in a nineteenth century "old" poet, was my thought as I paid my 25 cents admission fee to the Henry W. Longfellow House in Portland, Me., the other day. Probably I am the only person who has been in this week, I mused.

"Do you have many visitors?" I asked an attendant.
"Oh, more than 100 every day, and some days 200 or more," was the answer.

So New England is justified after all in the belief that Longfellow still appeals. A notice to the effect that up to this year more than 100,000 people have visited the house, and yet not one exhibit has ever been stolen, and nothing has ever been in any way harmed or mutilated goes to prove, too, the respect with which the house has been treated.

I must confess I received something of a shock when I read on the parlor door a placard that "the poet Longfellow was born here when he was about eight months old." It seems a bit disrespectful to give simplified spelling in giving biographical details of Henry W. Longfellow, and in putting the card on the door of a small room—the largest parlor in Portland, however, when it was built in 1786, containing the only piano in town at the time—so fraught with memories of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and still furnished as it was in those days. It may have been my imagination, but I fancied the poet's head nodded sadly at my whispered inquiry of his statue in the corner if he really objected.

"The Rainy Day" Desk
In the "den" or the old dining room is the desk at which Longfellow wrote his melancholy poem "The Rainy Day." A registry book now adorns this desk which is equipped with a pen of the execrable variety always found at places where "guests" are kindly requested to register. As I tried to write my name with this pen I might have been as depressed as Longfellow evidently was when he composed "The Rainy Day," had not a cheery little bobbed-hair attendant kept up a running comment: "My, yes, we've had people here from all over the United States—all over the world, in fact. Here's a man from Tokyo, one from Mexico, and one from Porto Rico. One day we had more than 300 people here."

Then she pointed to a card bearing Longfellow's motto: "Non clam sed amor"—thoughtfully translated for those moderns who have not studied the classics. "Not loudness, but love," she exclaimed. "That's a good motto, I think. Too bad it isn't better known!"

As I wandered into the kitchen a man wearing a checkered suit and glaring white stockings insistently called, "Mother! Mother!" to his wife, who was being pleasantly entertained by the bobbed-hair girl. "Mother, we're here to see the Longfellow House, you know!"

"Mother" finally joined him in the kitchen, and they carefully examined the utensils and rare old china used in Longfellow's time and before. After looking at some old candlesticks the husband volunteered, "They didn't have electricity in those days."

"You bet not!" agreed Mother.
Inspiration From a Sofa
This couple, together with several other people visiting the house, were delegates to one of the many conventions always being held in Portland. As another man and his wife—members of the same group—sank with sighs of satisfaction to a sofa in the living room, the man remarked, "There, perhaps we'll get some inspiration here!" Then, with closed eyes and a rapt expression, he added, "To think Henry Wadsworth Longfellow actually sat on this sofa!"

A prosaic attendant ruthlessly pricked his bubble. "Oh, but he never did sit there! It belonged to his sister and was brought here after he left."

The "Little Room"
Annoyed, the man sprang up. Such a pity, for I have no doubt he was already beginning a companion piece to "Evangeline," or a sequel to "Hawthorne!" Meantime two young French women were hurrying about, peering this way and that, taking notes on little scraps of paper, while they chattered volubly in a mixture of French and English.

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(which describes it accurately) the poet as a youth wrote much. When, in about 1829, this room was converted into a china closet, we can well understand Longfellow's feelings as he wrote to his sister from Göttingen: "... no soft poetic ray has irradiated my heart since the Goths and Vandals crossed the Rubicon of the front entry and turned the sanctum sanctorum of the 'Little Room' into a china closet." All of us who have had some favorite or hallowed spot desecrated can sympathize with Longfellow. A china closet indeed!

The guest-rooms walls are covered with a paper upon which a multitude of gayly dressed men and maids dance or play romantic serenades on strange instruments. It is truly a bewildering scene, and one can imagine that a guest tucked into the huge four-poster bed must have had an exciting time as he tried to follow the numerous activities of the figures on the walls.

On the third floor is the poet's own room. The bedspread here—used by Longfellow—is a hideous dingy combination of ugly reds and browns, and I marvel that Longfellow had such a placid expression when I realize he had to endure this spread. Perhaps it was the source of some of his sad or highly moral verses.

In One Small Trunk
Turning away from the bed, however, and sitting in an old chair I found myself quite in the spirit of the past. Alas, in tripped an attendant—another bobbed-hair child—who, unconscious of the quiet Longfellow atmosphere of bygone days, became absorbed in a 1922 novel with the title, "Midnight," by one Octavus Roy Cohen. Just then appeared with her mother a square little girl with a brilliant blue dress upon whose front hung an immense gold watch which might have served as an exhibit marked "Watch carried by the poet Longfellow's father" without arousing skeptical comment. As the wearer, in a voice of which she used too much at a time, carefully began to spell out the words on the various signs, I fled, not, however, before I noticed on the floor a trunk about the size of a dress-suit case. This Longfellow carried to Europe with him in 1826. Did he pack all of his things into this one small trunk? I wonder.

A woman on the second floor was examining a yellow and blue jardiniere which belonged to Longfellow's mother. "Real modern looking, ain't it?" she exclaimed as I passed.
At the door as I stepped out I met a large group of people coming in, and I caught fragmentary remarks: "Yes, I like Longfellow's poems better than I do Whittier's." "That's just what I told Sam." I says to him, I want Mamie to see Longfellow's house if she don't see another thing in Portland, I says. "This new poetry may be all right if you're educated up to it, but as for me, give me the old-fashioned kind like Longfellow's!"

CONVENTION RATIFIED
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 7.—Notice of the ratification by Spain of the Maternity Convention, adopted by the first international labor conference at Washington in 1919, has been received at the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. The convention has already been ratified by Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, and Rumania, while it has been recommended for parliamentary ratification by the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands and Poland.

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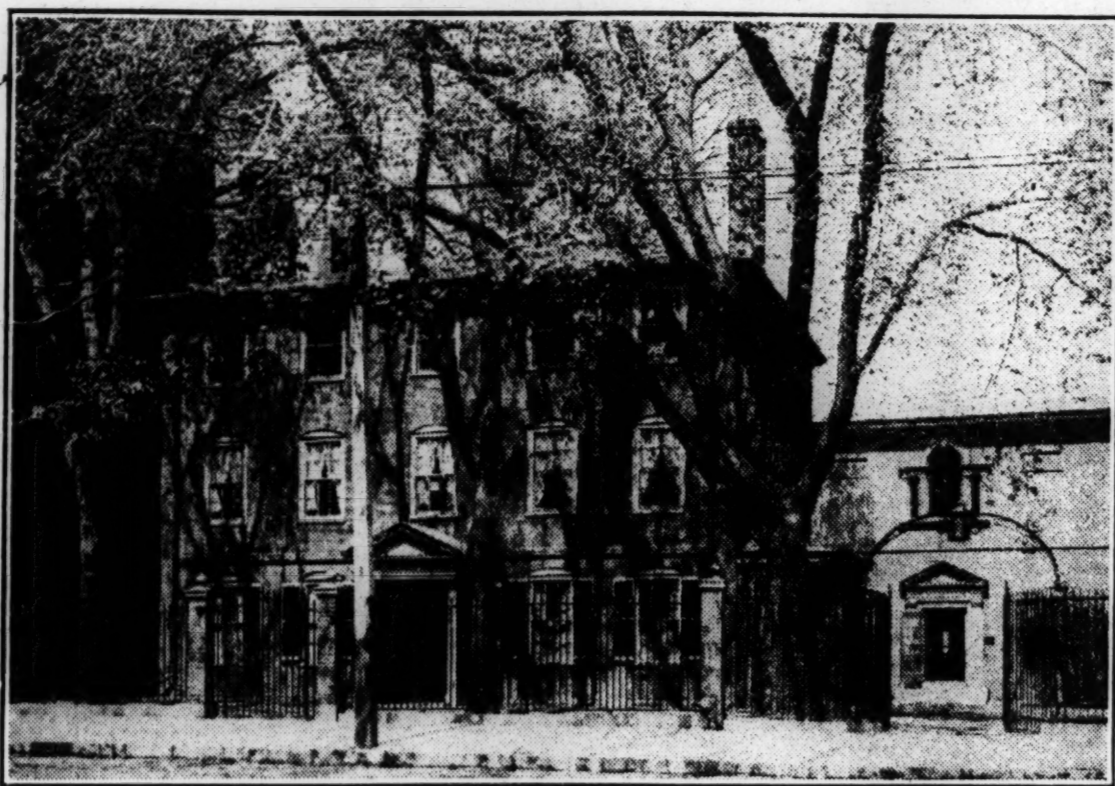
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The Birthplace of the Poet Longfellow, Now a Museum, Where Everything Is Kept as Nearly as Possible as It Was in His Boyhood

Edmonton Enjoys the Present, But Builds for a Golden Future

Edmonton, Alberta Special Correspondence

EDMONTON is obviously a city of the future as well as of the present, for her wide streets are paved along miles of frontage whereon will rise the buildings of tomorrow. On the north bank of the Saskatchewan stands the Legislative Building, which looks across to the provincial University of Alberta, on the crest of the opposite bank. Far along to the right on the north bank shine the pretty light gray walls of Government House; far along to the left beyond the bend rises the Hotel Macdonald.

From both high banks, winding roads lead to lower levels, where stretch the Municipal Golf Links on the north side and the Mayfair Golf Links on the south behind the University Campus. Although the waters of the Saskatchewan look muddy, the people have a flow of fine clear water in their homes. The land in all directions is good to look upon—trees, shrubs, flowers, grass, crisp and fresh from the dew of an Alberta night. In summer, Albertans work comfortably through warm, clear, golden days and sleep soundly through cool, refreshing nights; in winter, they dress warmly and enjoy thoroughly the clear, dry atmosphere, whatever the weather.

Edmonton's activities are many. She supports the largest creamery in the Dominion, whose butter is known internationally; three great packing plants and a competitive stockyard market and fur houses to which come buyers from all over Canada and from the United States; real estate offices, banks, theaters and churches; suburban market-gardens near which can often be heard the silvery tone of a cowbell.

Edmonton is also a city of flowers. Along the residential streets, the houses look banked in flowers and their gardens present a wealth of bloom that would astonish a stranger. The famous black Alberta soil not only makes inviting violet-gray roads but it gives abundance for the gardener who wants vegetables. From business hours the citizens relax in their gardens, at golf at the distant Country Club or nearer links, bathe in the municipal open-air swimming-pool in the South Side Park whose tall trees hug the steep Saskatchewan shore, or motor to the beautiful Highlands. During the winter, the people skate, ski, snow-shoe, attend plays and symphony concerts as in other cities of more pretension. The snow is never deep and a blizzard in Edmonton makes inviting violet-gray roads but it gives abundance for the gardener who wants vegetables. 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Angeles Forest Is Providing Great Playground for the City

Los Angeles, Calif. Special Correspondence. ONE-HALF MILLION persons last year visited the Angeles National Forest in southern California, according to the United States Forest Service estimates. This is five times the number of visitors to any of the national parks last year, the largest registering only about 100,000.

Not because of any outstanding natural features has the Angeles Forest become America's greatest playground. By actual comparison with scores of other outdoor regions from the standpoint of beauty and grandeur, the Angeles Forest would rank far from the top of the list.

Proximity of population is the answer. One million persons live within 20 miles of the boundary of the forest. No other national forest or park in the country is so close to the city as the Angeles Forest. The Angeles Forest comprises 1,065,756 acres of brush land in the Sierra Madre and San Bernardino mountains, forming a blue range from 5,000 to 11,000 feet high just east of Los Angeles. Along the foothills are prosperous small cities that serve as mountain doorways. Trees are scarce in the forest except for the live oaks and occasional hemlocks that grow in the canyons, and a few pines at the higher altitudes. Most of the forest is covered with brush that serves as a protection to the watersheds. The Spanish bayonet plant with its tall stocks of whitish blossoms is the outstanding feature of the vegetation growth. The mountainsides bristle with these dry stocks from 10 to 15 feet high.

The development of the forest. No other national forest has reached the state of development of the Angeles. For the automobile roads extending from 10 to 15 miles up the shady cañons. For the hikers are beautiful trails leading through the back country away from the sounds of civilization. There are horses and burros for rent. For the tourist or other who is limited for time, there is a combined trolley and cable line that will take him 500 feet above the city, close to the summit of Mt. Lowe, where he obtains a view of the city, orange orchards, shimmering ocean and even the Catalina islands on the western horizon.

Each Saturday afternoon throughout the year, and every day in the summer, the roads leading into the mountains are thronging with automobiles. Interurban cars and stage lines disgorge thousands of khaki-clad hikers headed for the trails. On the Mill Creek Control Road alone, leading into the Bear Valley country, 25,087 automobiles with 105,000 passengers by actual count passed during the year.

It is estimated that two-fifths of the total 500,000 visitors are hikers. Trail leading up the Big Santa Anita cañon is the most popular trail in the Angeles. It is frequented by 60,000 persons a year, of whom four-fifths walk. The rest ride horses or burros. This is the only trail in the country where the forest service enforces traffic regulations. Pack trains have certain hours for going up, and other hours for coming down the trail.

Summer Camp Sites. The Big Santa Anita cañon is lined with summer homes, lodges and camps of various sorts. In the entire forest are more than 2100 summer homes located along the streams, and the forest service has plans well under way for more than 2000 more. The summer home idea has proved popular with the public throughout the country, but the Angeles Forest leads in the number of permits issued. For an annual rental ranging from \$10 to \$25 a year, a site may be obtained from the forest service on which one may build a cabin to suit his own particular tastes. It may be a frame structure, it may be built of logs or of rock. Types of architecture for these homes are as varied as the mountain vegetation. Some are plain, some elaborate; all are cozy and tucked away in little nooks beneath live oak trees or close by a gurgling stream, many with miniature waterfalls at their door.

Criticism has been raised because of the very number of summer home permits issued by the forest service, objectors saying that soon all the available sites will be taken up, and that even now good camping spots are at a premium. But between the various summer home colonies, sprinkled here and there, the Government has designated numerous public camp grounds by letters or numerals where the camper may stop and build his fire, providing he has a permit. The forest service requires these campfire permits and forbids the building of fires except at designated camp grounds because of the dryness of the southern California mountains.

For those who do not care to camp out there are 250 camps and hotels operating under special use permit from the forest service. Somewhere on a mountain trail, miles from a road, one may obtain excellent beds in tents or cabins, and well cooked meals. Or if he prefers to do his own cooking, housekeeping cabins may be

had with all the necessary cooking utensils and plenty of fuel. But so popular have these camps become that reservations must be made several days in advance if one expects to get accommodations on week-ends, even in winter. On New Year's eve a single camp at the head of the Arroyo Seco took care of 250 persons and turned away many more.

The hobbles of these camps serve as a means for bringing together lovers of the outdoors. Before the huge fireplaces in which merry blazes are burning, stories are told and games are played. There is usually a public library at each camp, filled with representative books on outdoor subjects, popular fiction and verse. Dancing is always popular, usually with a phonograph, and occasionally with a piano "packed in" over the trail.

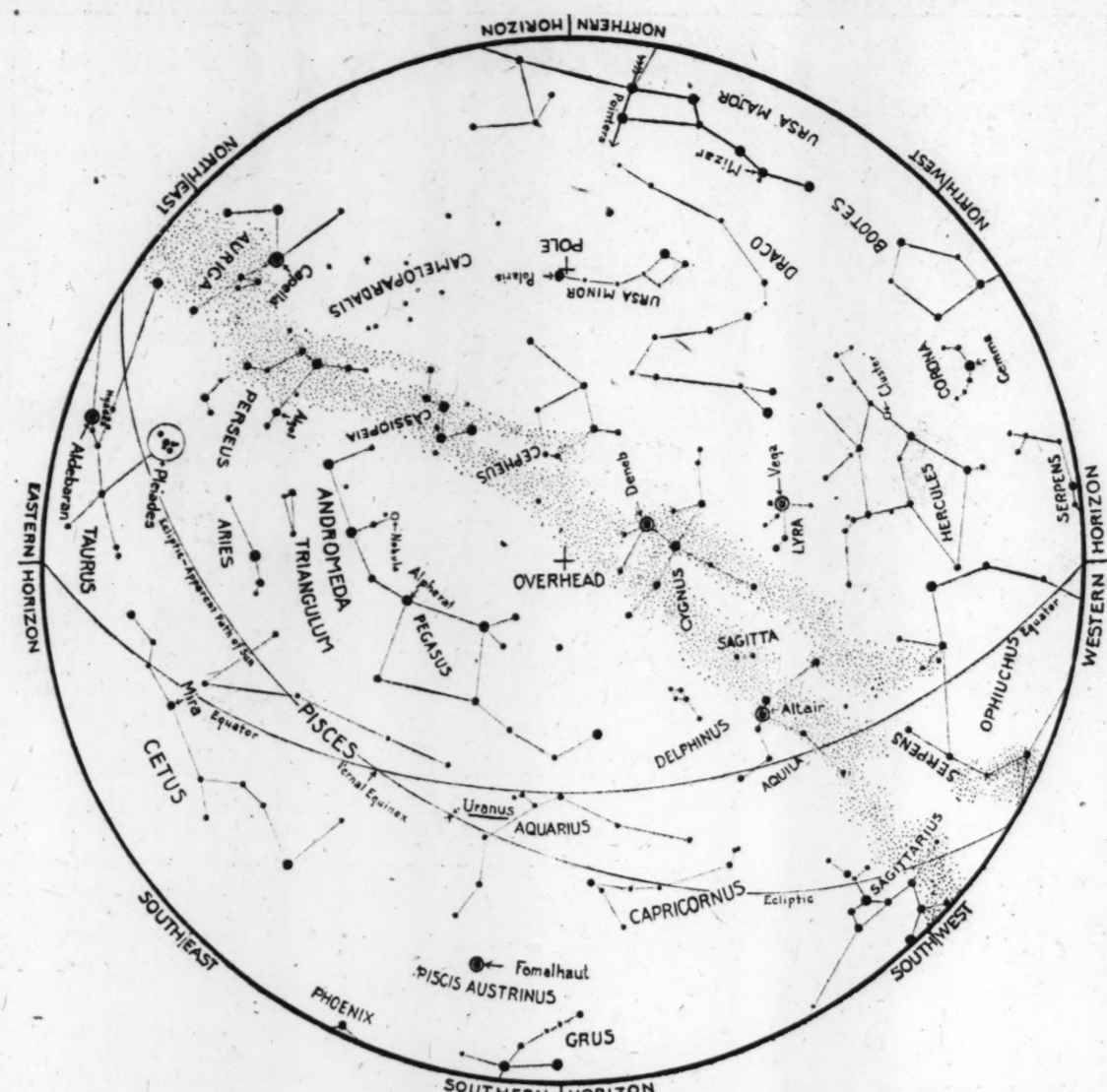
The Municipal Camps. Los Angeles has started the movement for the establishment of municipal camps on national forest lands, camps that are open during the summer months at a very low cost. Two of these camps are maintained on the Angeles Forest, Camp Seeley, 75 miles east of the city, in the San Bernardino Mountains, and Camp Radford in the Santa Ana Canyon, 95 miles from the city and five miles from Big Bear Lake. Since the camps are operated on a cost basis, adults are allowed a 15-day outing for only \$15 at Seeley and \$16.75 at Radford. Prices for children vary from \$3 to \$14.25 for the two weeks, depending upon the age of the child and the camp attended. These charges include the transportation to and from camp as well as board and lodging. Hikes, outdoor games, swimming and various other forms of entertainment keep the guests occupied during their vacation. The popularity of these city mountain playgrounds is shown by the fact that in 1922 they were patronized by 6000 persons. The combined capacity of the camps is 500 and they were always full.

Truly, the Angeles Forest has become an integral part of the life of southern Californians who occasionally desire a change from the warmth of the valley with its orange and olive orchards, its palm and pepper trees, to the coolness of laughing mountain streams, the witchery of a twisting trail, the zest of a climb, the crunch of snow underfoot, the joy of accomplishment, the deep satisfaction of gazing off from a high peak and the sweet content that comes from an intimacy with nature.

The Control of Dust. Evils resulting from dust, and especially in coal mines from coal dust, are likely to be removed in the near future as a consequence of the treatment discovered by Sir George Scott-Moncrieff and recently explained by him to the Institution of Civil Engineers in London. By means of an emulsion of water, oil, and bitumen he has caused the small particles of which dust is composed to be bound together, so that the dust ceases to

exist as dust, but appears in the form of relatively large conglomerates. Successful experiments with the treatment were made on the roads at Epsom, at the time when the Derby Day traffic rendered the test most exacting. The method has also been tried at Wimbledon in connection with the recent tennis tournaments. In both cases it was found that cohesion was restored to the dust particles, and that the customary clouds of dust were thus prevented. Vehicles and wind currents were without their usual dust-raising activities.

A more important result of the discovery, however, is its application to coal mining. It is generally known that the explosions which cause such damage underground are propagated by the fine particles of coal dust floating in the atmosphere. The emulsion is found to act as a potent on coal dust as on ordinary dust, and arrangements are being made to test its effectiveness in preventing explosions. Needless to say, these experiments are not to be tried in an ordinary coal mine. Some limestone galleries about five miles from Edinburgh have been obtained for the experiments. Coal dust from the South Wales mines is to be distributed in the galleries and fired, and the extent of the explosion determined. The experiment will then be repeated with dust treated with the emulsion and the results compared. It is expected that in this way an immense boon will be found to have been conferred upon the mining industry.



The September Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for locations much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Sept. 6 at 11 p. m., Sept. 22 at 10 p. m., Oct. 7 at 9 p. m., and Oct. 22 at 8 p. m., in local mean time. For "summer" time, add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

The Northern Heavens for September Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE great astronomical feature of the month is the total solar eclipse occurring on Sept. 10. Being visible in southern California and over the Mexican border, the eclipse is doubtless attracting many tourists as well as astronomers to see what to most of them will be an event of a lifetime.

The cause of a solar eclipse is simple. The moon coming between us and the sun cuts off the sunlight. The shadow of the moon, as cast by the sun, is in the shape of a cone with the apex pointed toward the earth. In

the brightness is reduced to a thin crescent, to witness the last flash of sunlight and to feel the presence of the dark enveloping shadow. Then, as our eyes become accustomed to the gloom, we see the inky lunar orb hanging in the sky amid the red flames of the sun and surrounded by the pearly light of the mysterious corona. It is a sight never to be forgotten.

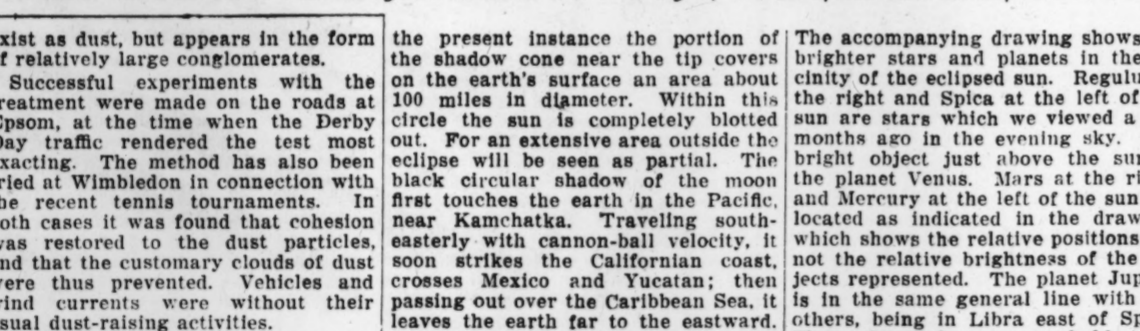
At San Diego, the total phase comes at 1 p. m., Pacific time, and will last about three minutes. During the time we may see stars and planets in the sky, which a few minutes before were obscured by the splendor of the sun.

sun and planets. There is a possibility of seeing not only stars and planets as shown, but a comet, or a new star, a "nova," which would not otherwise be visible.

Observations to Be Made. Many observatories have fitted out expeditions with abundant and adequate apparatus for studying the various problems for which an eclipse affords a favorable opportunity.

The deflection of stellar rays passing near the sun, as predicted by Einstein, seems to have been conclusively proved at the Australian eclipse of last year. Yet further attempts will be made to set the matter beyond all possible doubt. The corona, the "crown," which encircles the sun, will receive particular attention. The intensity of the coronal light will be measured photographically and with photo-electric cells. Its heat will be determined and the amount of polarization measured. Spectrographs and other apparatus will show the direction and speed of rotation. Then, the composition of the corona is important. Helium, first found by means of the yellow line in the corona spectrum, is now known terrestrially and can be used to float our airships. Another mysterious line in the spectrum of the corona showed an unknown element which is called "coronium." Whether "coronium" is really a new element or represents helium or hydrogen masquerading under unknown atomic influences is a question appealing for solution. Indeed, the appropriate form for the corona would seem to be an interrogation point. Spectroscopic studies of the lower

Stars and Planets Which May Be Seen in the Vicinity of the Eclipsed Sun on September 10



atmosphere of the sun will be made. The shadow bands, wavering bands of light and shade which frequently attend the edge of the lunar shadow, and supposed to be an effect of the earth's atmosphere, will be watched. These and many other problems will fill to overflowing the brief seconds which the observers have trained themselves to use so intensively. As the last shutter is closing, the sunlight flashes out and the eclipse is over.

The eclipse will be visible as partial all over the United States. For example, at Boston it will begin at 4:44 p. m., and end at 6:25 p. m., daylight time. The moon at maximum will cover 42 per cent of the sun's diameter. This is called a magnitude of 0.42. At Atlanta, Ga., the beginning will be at 2:36 p. m., and the ending at 4:43 p. m. Central time. The magnitude will be 0.64. At Denver, Colo., the times are 12:52 p. m. and 3:20 p. m. Mountain time. The magnitude is 0.71. At Sacramento, Cal., the times will be 11:18 a. m. and 1:04 p. m. Pacific time, with a magnitude of 0.92. At Mount Wilson, near the shadow path, the magnitude will be 0.98. In January, 1925, a total eclipse of the sun will occur in New England, but the conditions will not be of the best.

The Constellations. Many of our friendly constellations of the summer have sunk in the west. The constellations in the eastern sky are mounting higher, and have been joined by several new comers. Most notable is Taurus with the Pleiades rising above Aldebaran and the Hyades. Overhead the prominent features are Cygnus and Pegasus. In Andromeda, on clear nights, we may discern the Great Nebula, shining mistily. Mira, the strange variable in Cetus, is again with us, and the circumpolar stars show the advancing season.

On Sept. 3, in the early morning, an occultation of Aldebaran will be visible in the southeastern half of the United States. It will be an interesting sight. On Sept. 12 an occultation of the planet Saturn will occur, visible in the early evening west of the Mississippi.

The Planets. Five of the planets will be gathered this month at the time of the eclipse in the neighborhood of the sun, as if to do honor to the occasion. We may be able to see them guarding the sun, provided we are fortunate enough to be in the shadow path of the moon. Jupiter and Saturn may be seen also as evening stars, and Mercury will be low in the southwest at sunset about Sept. 2. The remaining planets, Uranus in the evening sky and Neptune in the morning sky, are invisible without a glass.

On Sept. 23 the sun crosses the equator at the autumnal equinox. As it enters the sign of Libra on its southern journey autumn begins.

PROHIBITION IN HEIDELBERG. BERLIN, Aug. 15 (By Northern News Service).—The Prohibitionists have achieved a notable victory in a local plebiscite in the Old World, Heidelberg. Total prohibition was carried by 55.17 per cent of the voters; 10.52 per cent voted "wet," and 4.31 per cent spoiled their ballot papers, as a sign of dissent from both extreme positions. The significance of the result is emphasized by the fact that there was an unusually heavy poll, over 75 per cent of the eligible electors recording their vote.

Wheezy Engines Crawl in Ruhr

Passengers Have Varied Experiences in Occupied Region

COLOGNE, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Relations between the various parties in the Ruhr dispute were lately observed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who made a trip by rail from Brussels to Cologne. The passengers received assurance from a chorus of road officials, as they took their places in the train at Brussels, that travel through parts occupied by the Belgians and the French was as safe now as before the war. The train, bearing a guard of Belgian soldiers, armed, moved along smoothly enough until the Belgian-German frontier was reached, at Ronheide. Then the Belgian engine was detached and one belonging to the Regie, the Franco-Belgian organization which has assumed direction of Ruhr railways, was coupled on. This engine, exuding steam from every joint, laboriously drew its burden out of the Ronheide station and continued its way at a pace that at times was no more than a crawl. There were occasions when it stopped altogether, causing the train staff to leap out on the line and set up a shouting. At the stations along the route were to be seen French and Belgian troops, in the signal boxes French Colonial sentries.

At Buir, German hands took affairs over, a German engine was brought into service, and German passengers got aboard. From there to Cologne the train ran to time.

HOLLAND-TO-JAVA AIR FLIGHT PLANNED

THE HAGUE, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Recently a committee of influential Dutch business men and aeronautical authorities was formed for the preparation of an airplane expedition from Holland to Java, a distance of about 15,000 kilometers. The aim of this tour is not only to reach a new milestone on the road of aeronautic progress, but also to investigate whether a regular air service between Holland and its East Indian colonies would be possible under present conditions.

The flight will be made in April of 1924 by Thomassen a Thuessink van der Hoop, an airman of the Royal Dutch Airplane Company. The Dutch Government will give a subsidy as expenses are to be very high, because a part of the course to be followed goes through comparatively thinly populated regions where manifold arrangements have to be made beforehand.

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the present instance the portion of the shadow cone near the top covers on the earth's surface an area about 100 miles in diameter. Within this circle the sun is completely blotted out. For an extensive area outside the eclipse will be seen as partial. The black circular shadow of the moon first touches the earth in the Pacific, near Kamchatka. Traveling south-easterly with cannon-ball velocity, it soon strikes the Californian coast, crosses Mexico and Yucatan; then passing over the Caribbean Sea, it leaves the earth far to the eastward. Santa Catalina and other islands off the coast near Los Angeles lie in the path of totality. San Diego and the vicinity will be a favorite locality for observations. Over the border, observations will be made at Ensenada, Hermosilla and Cuenca.

These stations lying in the path of totality are accessible. Moreover, the climatic conditions are favorable for cloudless sky. Clouds, the bane of eclipse expeditions, are unlikely to mar the work of astronomers, or the pleasure of sight-seers. It is a wonderful spectacle, after watching the slow and steady progress of the black disk of the moon over the sun until

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DON STURZO REAPPEARS TO DISTURB ITALIAN PREMIER

Former Popular Party Leader Emerging From Retirement
Causes Uneasiness in Ranks of Fascismo

By RAOUL MARTINI
ROME, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Don Sturzo, formerly official head of the Popular Party, has returned to Rome from his retreat at Monte Cassino. His coming occasions anew the wrath of Fascismo against him. It transpires that his reappearance here is due to an acute crisis within the ranks of the Catholic Party. He has attempted once more to unite his followers around the Centrist group, and without success. His Left wing, headed by Miglioli, is recalcitrant. Some of his most important leaders of the Right have withdrawn, while others have been expelled.

The Left wing of the Popular Party has been for war to the death against Fascismo. The Right has stood for full-hearted co-operation with Mussolini. The Center has favored co-operation with the Fascist Government, but on a strongly independent basis. Don Sturzo stands, therefore, with the small Center group, abandoned by the Vatican and surrounded by multitudes of implacable political enemies, eager to be in at the killing.

Forced Resignation
There is no doubt that his resignation as leader of the Popular Party was forced by the Vatican. There is no doubt that his return to the political arena in Rome at this time is, on the other hand, displeasing to the Vatican. This would appear to indicate that he himself is in a moral crisis. There is even a rumor that he contemplates putting off his priestly robes.

The Vatican authorities ordered him to eliminate himself, for the time being at least. He did so. But he has deep convictions as to his mission. He has felt himself called to be a leader of the masses, a political leader for religious ends.

Few Stand By
Only the other day Don Sturzo was all-powerful at Montecitorio. Benedict XV was behind him. Nitti, Giolitti, Bonomi could not do without him. He had built up a powerful political machine. Today he is an outcast, deserted by all but a faithful few.

As leader of his small Centrist group, he has no chance. In a proclamation issued by the Grand National Council of Fascismo occurs the following:

While the majority of the Nation is ardently and undeniably with us, it is imperative that our party should recognize the necessity of discipline. Great is the responsibility we have in the seizing of the power. This must never be forgotten. The present paralysis of the opposition must not weaken the confidence of the Fascists. This means that the opposition must be the features of other enemies. The Sicilian priest (Don Sturzo) and the party which he leads must be considered enemies of the Government and of Fascismo.

This indicates the treatment that will be meted out to Don Sturzo and his adherents until the elections are past.

Antagonism of Mussolini
At first glance, it looks as if Don Sturzo's undoing is to be laid to the Vatican. But not so, Mussolini was sufficiently clever to force the Vatican to abandon him, even contrary to its own desires. Gasparri, the Vatican secretary of state, was and is his friend. But even Gasparri could not save him. Don Sturzo's party was built up to care for the interests of the church. But from the start, Mussolini was pre-Catholic, and by his

pro-Catholicism he rendered superfluous the main plank of the Popular Party platform.

Attempt to Shift
Early in the year, at the Turin Congress of the Popular Party, when Don Sturzo perceived that Fascismo was stealing his Catholic platform, he tried to shift to another basis. In that moment, the liberalism of the country was manifestly restless under the restrictions of Fascismo. Don Sturzo threw out his challenge to Mussolini for a constitutional regime. For a few weeks it looked as if he might become the leader of the constitutional forces against the revolutionary forces of Fascismo.

There was a considerable movement throughout the country toward him. But his religious fanaticism was too much in evidence. While he talked constitution and democracy, he moved steadily toward a Catholic tyranny. The country became convinced that Don Sturzo could never be an exponent of the Liberalism of the Risorgimento.

Choice of Leaders
While, then, Mussolini recognized the pre-eminent position of Roman Catholicism as the religion of the country, he would have the first emphasis in the State. In this he followed substantially the policy of Cavour and other historic political leaders. He has shown, too, a certain deference to the parliamentary Right, which through the last 50 years has represented Italian Liberalism.

So of late the country has more and more felt its freedom safer in the hands of Mussolini than it would be in the control of Don Sturzo, however oppressive Mussolini's dictatorship may seem.

If Don Sturzo had been a true Liberal, he would have had a fair chance, doubtless, to make headway against Fascismo. But Mussolini has made him appear as a reactionary, and has induced the country to believe that the sincere preserver of the Liberalism of the Risorgimento is himself.

ALBERTA PROHIBITION FORCES

PREPARE FOR VIGOROUS FIGHT

Canadian Province to Take Referendum on Dry or Wet Issue—"Committee of One Hundred" Formed

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Elaborate plans for a vigorous campaign are being made by the prohibition forces of Alberta, that all may be in readiness for the vote on Nov. 5, when citizens of this Province again will cast their votes to determine whether Alberta shall be wet or dry. The wet, alas, the Moderation League of Alberta, are also making preparations for the forthcoming struggle, and the two armies already are engaging in light skirmishes in anticipation of the battle royal two months from now.

Following presentation to the Alberta legislative assembly at its last session of a petition asking that there be a vote on the liquor question, a committee of the Legislature drafted a preferential ballot, which was approved by the House after a continuous 16-hour fight.

At the present time the Alberta Liquor Act is in force and is being enforced by the Attorney-General's department of the Province with marked success, as comparative statistical figures regarding consumption of al-

coholic liquors show. Several months ago, however, the moderateists drafted a petition asking a vote, and this document was signed by 50,000 residents of Alberta.

The following prerogative of the Legislature, both factions immediately commenced earnest work of organization. The prohibitionists formed a "Committee of One Hundred," which was to have charge of organization work throughout the Province, and many prominent men in all cities have volunteered their active support.

This committee wasted no time in preliminary work, with the result that at the present time practically every urban community in the Province has been thoroughly organized, and the slower work of organizing the rural districts is now proceeding satisfactorily. Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin and Macleod, the six largest centers in the Province, are weekly hearing prominent speakers, and a thorough canvass is being conducted.

H. H. Hull, secretary of the Alberta branch of the Social Service Council of Canada, which is bearing the brunt of the campaign, stated that the progress achieved so far is entirely satisfactory. The services of many prominent men from the rural districts, and the Dominion are being enlisted when the final speaking campaign is commenced, it was declared.

Workers for the Moderation League of Alberta also are not wasting time, and their organization work likewise is proceeding as rapidly as possible. The solid support of the moderateists is now being what has become known all over the west as "Clause D," which is for the government control and sale of all liquors. The support of the wet was divided and wavered unsteadily for some time after the form of the ballot was announced, but they now present as solid battle front as it is possible to attain under the circumstances, and all efforts are being concentrated on the object of carrying the Clause D banner through to victory.

DUBUQUE OFFICIAL

FOILS VACCINISTS

Holds Compulsory Inoculation Illegal When No Emergency

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 1 (Special).—The City Council has no authority to compel citizens to become vaccinated at a time when no public emergency exists, in the opinion of M. H. Cizlek, City Solicitor, whose legal statement of the situation blocked passage of a compulsory vaccination ordinance in the Council chamber to protest here this week. Many citizens were against its passage.

"The legality of this legislation has received my careful consideration and I have arrived at the conclusion that this ordinance passed at this time would not redress legal support," wrote Mr. Cizlek. He also pointed out that the State Board of Health has not adopted any regulation requiring the compulsory vaccination of school pupils as a condition to their attendance at school. This he regards as further preventing any Iowa city passing such an ordinance.

Mr. Cizlek declared the council lacks the authority to pass such an ordinance as a police measure in that he was informed no public emergency existed. He recommended that the measure be not passed and the council postponed action indefinitely.

E. C. SCHMIDTKELOW,
337 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.,
Aug. 24, 1923.

POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDENTS TO MEET

Legislation, Public Laws and
Finance to Be Among Round
Table Discussions

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1 (Special).—The first national conference on the Science of Politics is to be held at the University of Wisconsin here Sept. 3-8. Most of those who will attend are political scientists from the universities of the United States, experts from the various bureaus of public administration and municipal research, and attorneys who are interested in public law and legislation.

More than a score of women, among them a representative from the headquarters of the National League of Women Voters, a recent candidate for the United States Senate, an attorney from Washington, D. C., and several workers from legislative reference libraries are planning to attend.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together all those who are interested both in the problems of political research and in discovering methods by which the theories and generalizations of modern politics may be tested out on the basis of objective evidence.

Every person attending the conference will be definitely assigned to one of the eight round table groups which will meet every morning and afternoon during the week. Each round table will work throughout the session on specific projects of investigation. These discussions are to be followed by a general meeting at which the various groups will report the result of their deliberations for the benefit of the conference as a whole.

FINLAND'S ORTHODOX CHURCH

HELINGSFORS, Aug. 15 (By Northern News Service).—The Ecumenical Patriarch in Constantinople has sanctioned the election of a new head of the Orthodox Church in Finland. It will be known as the National Orthodox Church of Finland, and its primate will be Bishop Aawa.

ALBERTA PROHIBITION FORCES

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Canadian Province to Take Referendum on Dry or Wet Issue—"Committee of One Hundred" Formed

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Elaborate plans for a vigorous campaign are being made by the prohibition forces of Alberta, that all may be in readiness for the vote on Nov. 5, when citizens of this Province again will cast their votes to determine whether Alberta shall be wet or dry. The wet, alas, the Moderation League of Alberta, are also making preparations for the forthcoming struggle, and the two armies already are engaging in light skirmishes in anticipation of the battle royal two months from now.

Following presentation to the Alberta legislative assembly at its last session of a petition asking that there be a vote on the liquor question, a committee of the Legislature drafted a preferential ballot, which was approved by the House after a continuous 16-hour fight.

At the present time the Alberta Liquor Act is in force and is being enforced by the Attorney-General's department of the Province with marked success, as comparative statistical figures regarding consumption of al-

coholic liquors show. Several months ago, however, the moderateists drafted a petition asking a vote, and this document was signed by 50,000 residents of Alberta.

The following prerogative of the Legislature, both factions immediately commenced earnest work of organization. The prohibitionists formed a "Committee of One Hundred," which was to have charge of organization work throughout the Province, and many prominent men in all cities have volunteered their active support.

This committee wasted no time in preliminary work, with the result that at the present time practically every urban community in the Province has been thoroughly organized, and the slower work of organizing the rural districts is now proceeding satisfactorily. Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin and Macleod, the six largest centers in the Province, are weekly hearing prominent speakers, and a thorough canvass is being conducted.

H. H. Hull, secretary of the Alberta branch of the Social Service Council of Canada, which is bearing the brunt of the campaign, stated that the progress achieved so far is entirely satisfactory. The services of many prominent men from the rural districts, and the Dominion are being enlisted when the final speaking campaign is commenced, it was declared.

Workers for the Moderation League of Alberta also are not wasting time, and their organization work likewise is proceeding as rapidly as possible. The solid support of the moderateists is now being what has become known all over the west as "Clause D," which is for the government control and sale of all liquors. The support of the wet was divided and wavered unsteadily for some time after the form of the ballot was announced, but they now present as solid battle front as it is possible to attain under the circumstances, and all efforts are being concentrated on the object of carrying the Clause D banner through to victory.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

De Falla Talks of His New Work
Based on a Don Quixote Theme

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

NO COMPOSER in Europe, at the present time, represents his country more completely than Manuel de Falla represents Spain; and yet there are few countries where the differences of race, temperament, climate and scenery are more marked than there. Manuel de Falla's music brings out in turn all these various aspects, and it is, therefore, all the more truly and strikingly Spanish. On the present occasion, I met Manuel de Falla in Paris, on his way back from Venice and Rome. It was his first visit to Italy and he came back altogether enchanted and charmed, especially with regard to Venice and the fascination he felt there the Italian and Spanish characteristics came in contact.

In the silent retirement of a friend's house, situated at the bottom of a garden, in the peaceful Auteuil, Falla talked with vivacity, sometimes almost without expression on his face—which is not unlike the face of an easy-going Chinese philosopher—while at other times his features contract and give way to a genuine, almost childish laugh, unless he assumes an affected dignity which is highly amusing. I knew Falla over 15 years ago in London on a number of occasions. Now he has returned from Italy, but all the same he remains truly and solely a Spaniard—a Spaniard of Andalusia. These are his own words:

Memories of the South

"My dear friend, what a marvel Venice is! How in some respects it resembles Seville. . . . It will be necessary for us to produce something together, some play taking place in Italy or in Spain, as it often was the case with the comedies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. We must work that out together. . . . but you now want to see my new work, 'El Retablo de Maese Pedro.' I know you thought I should never finish it. Anyhow, you thought it would be a matter of another two years. Well, it's done, and you will hear it at a fortnight at Princess de Polignac's house."

"This is what it is about. You remember that passage in Don Quixote where, in an inn, Master Peter is giving a marionette performance. Among the spectators we find Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. A young child calls out, as the show goes on, the items of the story acted on the tiny stage."

"The subject of the plot is the release of Princess Melisendra, the daughter of Charlemagne, who is held a prisoner by the Moors and about to be rescued from her jailers by her husband, Don Gayferos. We see, in turn, Gayferos and Melisendra, engaged in a game of draughts, and Charlemagne, who comes to reproach Gayferos with idle thoughts while his wife is a captive in the hands of the Moors, and then Melisendra, in the tower of the Alcazar of Saragossa, absorbed in dreamy thoughts about Peter and her husband. She is surprised by a Moor who takes a kiss from her. King Marcellus causes the Moor to be seized and scourged. Finally Gayferos is seen on horseback crossing the Pyrenees, reaching the tower, revealing his identity to Melisendra and carrying her away on his horse behind him toward Paris, while the Moorish soldiers are rushing in pursuit of the fugitives."

"You will remember that at that moment, the child who starts the performance, says: 'I very much fear they will be overtaken and brought back tied to the tail of their own horse.' Then Don Quixote, hearing those words, rises, unsheathes his sword and rushes upon the marionettes, as if they were a real battalion of soldiers. Neither the shouts of the audience nor those of Master Peter can stop his arm. He is not satisfied until he has smashed everything to pieces, and then he gives expression to his love for Dulcinea by a song in honor of knight-errantry and the knights who have won glory in it. After this hymn of praise the curtain is brought down."

Forty Minutes in Performance
"This is the subject of 'Retablo de Maese Pedro,' a musical work which lasts 40 minutes and requires three singers: Don Quixote, Maese Pedro and the child who starts the scene, besides five or six dumb actors and marionettes. Neither the subject nor a dramatic episode of this class with a big orchestra. It would be quite out of proportion. A clavier, a quartet consisting of one violin, two altos, one cello, two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, one English horn, one bassoon, one horn, one trumpet and percussion instruments. This represents my orchestra. I have reduced it to what is possible, while trying to use it to the best advantage."

"Have you used any themes of the Cervantes period?" I asked the composer.

"No, before writing, I saturated myself in the music of the Cervantes period and I also studied the scales used in the music which, in Spain, preceded Cervantes; because you must remember that when Cervantes wrote 'Don Quixote,' knight-errantry had already become a thing of the past, and, therefore, it is to previous centuries that the great Spanish composer is referring in his immortal masterpiece. Except in one or two themes, I have not made any exact use of anything. I did not want to produce a scholarly work, but a living creation. My object has been to suggest the atmosphere of the various scenes in such manner as to convey to the audience the impression of the

period in a living musical form. But I am going to show you what it is, so far as I am able, with the piano and also my splendid voice," said the composer laughing, "to take the place of three singers and 20 instrumental performers."

Manuel de Falla's voice when he sings does not disprove the popular expression, "a composer's voice." It is, in fact, a strange rule, with very few exceptions, that composers have no voice. But if his voice is almost devoid of sonority, it nevertheless gives you a correct feeling of the different expressions and the pianist fully makes up for the singer. Manuel de Falla, with his orchestra score, directly adapted his work to the piano with wonderful skill and with that life, color and sensitiveness which are found in all his works known to us, and perhaps still more so in this one.

A Manuscript Rehearsal

Of course, the piano alone cannot produce every effect, even if a joint attempt were made (in fact, at one moment I had to perform at the base of the piano the part of a drum, a performance for which Falla congratulated me afterward with affectionate sarcasm and about which I shall be chafed for a long time), but all the same, it enables one to form an idea of the merits of this new work by the great Spanish composer.

We walked, in the night, arm in arm along the avenues in Auteuil, along which 10 years before we had been pacing together when we were both living in Paris, instead of one inhabiting Granada and the other London, and we were both almost equally unknown, notwithstanding all the admiration I felt for Manuel de Falla and which I was trying to impart to my friends. A fortnight later, again at night time, we were walking along the Trocadero near Passy, each of us carrying half the orchestral parts of "Retablo," which was performed that very evening for the first time at Madame de Polignac's house before an audience of 200 persons, consisting of composers, writers, society people, all delighted with his work, who gave the composer a true ovation.

"You see," said Manuel de Falla to me, "that in the 'Retablo' there is nothing southern: everything is Castilian, excepting the first part of the finale, which is based on a Catalan theme. It is as completely Castilian in character as the 'Three-Cornered Hat' is Andalusian, and 'Amor Brujo' is Gitanos. Now, then, do you like it?" (How could I not like it when one finds in it all the moderation, sense of measure, wonderful power, as well as all the charm and novelty of Falla's music, his exquisite art of balancing instruments, his wealth of melody, and the expressive simplicity of his themes. . . . And now, Falla, I said to him, "what are you going to do?"

"My dear fellow, I have to return to Granada to complete my piano score for which MM. J. & W. Chester, my publishers, are pressing me and which I shall soon see published, because there is some talk about giving a public performance of 'Retablo' at an early date. There is also a rumor about giving three gala performances at a Paris theater, when 'El Amor Brujo' might also be performed together with another work for a small Stravinsky or Ravel orchestra. I am told that Serge de Diaghileff intends to have 'Retablo' presented in the course of the coming opera season, besides some ballets which he will conduct at the Monte Carlo theater during the next season. The work would then be included in the repertoire of performances of the Russian Ballet company, to be given in Paris and London."

"I particularly wanted to ask you what will be your next work?"

Other Compositions Sketched Out
"First of all, I must complete that 'Payche' melody on your poem which I promised long ago to my publishers. I have thought a great deal about it and I have made some sketches of it. It is my intention to make it a work for voices and a small orchestra. Possibly there may be several voices. I do not know yet how it will come in the course of my work. All I know is that I should like to bring out this vocal composition in the spirit of the works which were sung at Court in Madrid in the seventeenth century, at a time when the mythological subjects of the class which your poem suggests were particularly in vogue. This will take me too far away from the atmosphere into which I was immersed all through the time I was writing 'Retablo.'"

"And then?"

"And then, who knows? I have a

splendid subject in my mind, but I cannot talk about it yet; it isn't definite enough. What I know is that it is splendid. It will be absolutely necessary for us to produce some scenic work together, a short one, say in one or two acts, something lively, possibly comical. Think about it, try and find something."

And I left him at the door, returning toward the center of Paris and wondering whether this referred to that symphonic work on Granada, "The Marvellous City," which he mentioned to me formerly, and whether it might be the work he was thinking of when he spoke about our collaboration.

The heat being stifling, two days later, at the station which was so crowded with people that it was not even possible to accompany friends across the barrier to the platform, we wished each other good-by, embracing



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Señor Don Manuel de Falla

each other in Spanish fashion. My friend had then a long journey to perform, up to Granada and pass through Madrid, under a burning July sun in the train crammed with people. He answered my thought by saying: "It will be hot and Madrid will be unbearable, but what joy to go back to Spain. You know how I love France and Paris, but Granada! Granada! Come and pay me a visit there."

A wave of the hand above his bald head as a farewell and then he disappeared underground the Gare d'Orsay, while I heard once more his words, "Adios, adios, Juan, hasta luego. . . Granada! . . ."

San Carlo Opera Co.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The seventh New York season of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, to consist of 40 performances, will be opened at the Century Theater Sept. 17 with Verdi's "Aida." The singers include Mario Basile, baritone; Stella de Mette, contralto; Manuel Salazar, tenor; Pietro de Biasi, basso; Anna Filtzu, Tamaki Miura, Marie Rappold and Anna Rossini, sopranos; Alice Gentile, mezzo soprano. The conductors will be Carlo Peroni and Aldo Franchetti. The Pavlovsky-Boukharin Ballet Russe will appear in diversissements.

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The "Pilgrimage" of a Famous Singer

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

IN the prologue to "Singer's Pilgrimage" (Grant Richards, London: 18s. net; and Small Maynard & Co., Boston, Mass., \$4 net), Mme. Blanche Marchesi explains how, one by one, her fears and doubts had to be crushed by "the man who thought of it" before she could be induced to face the public as a writer. She suspected that what she had written would perhaps stir up sentiments not all good and kind. Fears and doubts, apparently, have been well pulverized, for when the author has once stepped into the literary arena, she is so much at home there that her book is sometimes irresistibly reminiscent of those delightful films in which "peaceful per-

book. It has, for example, little of the intellectual distinction and literary skill with which, when she took to authorship, Ethel Smyth surprised the critics. The index, giving a clue to its character, consists mostly of people's names.

But apart from singers, and that section of the public which is always greedy for stories about well-known people, musicians generally will find in Madame Marchesi's book much to interest them. Her mother was Matilde Marchesi, the famous teacher of singing, whose aunt enjoyed the intimate friendship of Beethoven. To Baroness Dorothea von Erdmann she dedicated the Sonata No. 101; and to her he confided all his latest manuscripts. "Often he allowed her to take them with her to Offenbach, small town opposite Frankfurt am Main, where the very musical family Speyer lived, who used to have a weekly quartet at their house. She would announce her visit some time beforehand, would arrive just at a quartet evening at Offenbach, and open before her delighted friends her traveling bag, delivering the newest quartet in manuscript of the master, after which it would immediately be read at first sight."

Another interesting glimpse is that caught by Madame Marchesi. Garcia, pere et fils, were the founders of a great singing school, and when Wagner wanted his niece to have lessons in voice production he sent her to Garcia, fils, in London. In letters "Wagner had expressed his opinion that the Italian singing method was the best, that in Germany they could not sing, they ruined his works, and that the Wagner operas should be sung in the method of the great old Italian opera—that is, with style, feeling, pronunciation, dramatic instinct, and with coolness, mastery of voice technique. . . . And this is the reason, dear master," concluded Wagner in one of his letters, "that I sent my niece Johanna, who is dear to me, to you."

Madame Marchesi was told by Angelo Neumann that he once listened with Wagner to the performance of a popular Verdi opera in a small town of Italy, sung by eminent artists. "This is," exclaimed Wagner, getting up with agitation and flinging his arms into the air—"this is how my

music must be sung—with school and style. They think that when they stand there and shout at the top of their voices, this is the 'Wagnerian' style."

The world will regret with Madame Marchesi that Garcia never kept Wagner's letters dealing with the differences between German and Italian singing. They went into "the little fireplace in Cricklewood." Probably even Shakespeare's friends threw his letters away.

Madame Marchesi has several good anecdotes of Liszt, who was a great friend of her father. If the slightest disrespect were shown to art, or artists, Liszt had no compunction in rebuking kings and queens. "He himself," it is pleasant to read, "treated artists most courteously, and bestowed money, help and advice on all his fellow artists in the most disinterested way."

Gounod, remarked a famous musician the other day, is, in the surging tide of modern music, becoming as forgotten as Spohr. The composer of "Faust" never taught singing, but Madame Marchesi has a delightful story of the "lesson" he once gave to a persistent young girl, the friend of his only daughter. Putting her in front of him, he looked straight into her eyes and said: "Mon enfant, tu veux chanter; eh bien, je vais te dire ce que tu dois faire. Pose ton archet, laisse couler l'urine de ta voix, et donne-moi un son dans lequel je puisse me laver les mains." ("My child, you want to sing; well, I will tell you what you must do. Place your bow, let the urn of your voice

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THE HOME FORUM

American History in the Woven Coverlet

FOR want of tapestries portraying important events in American history, students and lovers of the past might well turn to the old-time hand-woven coverlet. Here is a source of inspiration practically unique. The stories recorded by these bright patterns of the loom are in every instance thrilling and inspiring. History and geography are to be learned from them along with patriotism and love of country. And in their folds is preserved a most excellent picture of the pioneer American mother and housewife whose handwork they are.

But they do not speak to the ignorant and the indifferent. A special understanding of the subject is necessary before their message can be properly interpreted. This is true also of the famous Bayeux tapestry, but in the case of "kivers" a genuine heart-born sympathy will serve in place of knowledge of the classics.

The historian's pursuit of the subject will necessarily take him far afield. He will hardly be satisfied to depend upon the libraries and the museums, excellent as their resources are, once his interest is thoroughly aroused. Rather he will engage in many a reverential pilgrimage to the villages of New England, the plantations of the south, the mountain homes of the Cumberland. His quest will lead him from the Atlantic seaboard westward to the Mississippi if not farther. It is in this wide region that the lore of the coverlet is to be found by those who diligently seek it. Happy discoveries and surprises may occur as they do in all research.

It was chiefly in the region outlined that pioneer housewives of both high and low degree once pursued their ancient art of weaving. Here they raised the materials, the cotton, the flax, and the wool and prepared them for the loom; here the coverlets took shape, fashioned after patterns handed down from remote times, or designed according to the fancy of the weaver. Here in the true home of the American hand-woven coverlet, its story will be found, preserved by the descendants of the weavers and by the "kivers" themselves. Unfortunately it is not to be had in its entirety, many fragments having been lost in the passing of time.

The interpreter must fill in as best he may. Yet he would be dull indeed who could not find volumes of material. The American coverlet portrays the life, manners, and customs of its day, even as the tapestries of old. It speaks not only of the household arts of spinning, dyeing, weaving, but of political and historical events. That the pioneer woman was

interested both in the affairs of her own country and in those of European nations is at once apparent to the serious student of coverlets. Had these things not been very near and dear to her she would hardly have christened her handiwork in their honor.

From these "kivers" it is possible to select a whole series that record the origin of its people. The pattern known as "Flowers of Edinboro" must undoubtedly have sprung from the memory of some homesick Scottish lassie, while "Squares of England" and "Queen of England" speak quite as clearly of English descent. "Irish Chain" and "Maid of Orleans" may be interpreted as the work of Irish and French colonists. A goodly company of royalty—"Queen's Delight," "Queen's Household," "Queen's Patch," "Queen's Puzzle," "King's Delight," "King's Flower," "King's Diamond"—bespeak a time when the weavers or their ancestors owed allegiance to the sovereigns of Europe. "Double Chariot Wheels," also known in some sections as "Church Window," must have had its origin in the memory of a rose window in some great cathedral of an older land.

The story of the settlement of the new country can be read from such names as these: "Log Cabin," "Governor's Garden," "Boston Beauty," "Baltimore Beauty," "Philadelphia Pavement," "Virginia Star," "New Jersey Dream," "Beauty of New York," "Alabama Squares," "Indiana Frame Rose" and "Rose in the Wilderness." The list grows with the growth of the Nation and does not terminate until the time of the Civil War, when more serious things interfere with the weaver's art. Of "Beauties" in honor of the new towns and states there is fully a score. "Lone Star of Texas" and "California Beauty" close the series commemorating the expansion of the United States.

The actual conquest of the land is equally well recorded by the patterns from the loom. Here occur such names as "Indian Camp," "Indian March," "Indian War," and "Indian Warfare." The pattern known as "Braddock's Defeat" rightfully belongs in this list and perhaps that of "Arrow" as well. And there is the beautiful design of "Tennessee Trouble," which is said on good authority to commemorate Indian outbreaks in that commonwealth in the early years of the nineteenth century. The weaver and her coverlet have recorded what the historian has neglected.

Quite naturally the thrilling days of the American Revolution were a favorite theme of pattern makers at the time of their occurrence and for many years after. The Father of His Country figures repeatedly in the patriotic series. "Washington's Victory" and "Washington's Diamond Ring" are properly commemorated for our instruction. But for the latter we had not known of the General's ring. Here again the historian of the loom proves the superiority of her rival of the pen. In connection with this interesting series should be mentioned both "Lady Washington's Delight" and "Martha Washington's Choice."

Whether "Jefferson's Fancy" commemorates the philosopher who drafted the Declaration of Independence or the third president of the United States is not known, nor does it matter. "Jay's Fancy" must have been christened in honor of his fellow statesman and diplomat. A little later, we are sure, comes the pattern "Federal City," the weaver's attempt to represent the squares and avenues of the new capital of the land. And not long after it the so-called "White House or American Beauty" pattern took shape in the loom of some true patriot to be copied and handed about among the crafters.

Of the second war we may read in such patterns as "Perry's Victory" and "Colonel Jackson's Army." And though it was a time of serious trouble at home the weaver was not unmindful of events abroad and in other lands. Both "Bonaparte's March" and "Bonaparte's Retreat" testify loudly to this, and likewise "The Downfall of Paris."

Returning to home affairs once more, we find the rise of political parties duly recorded by the historian of the loom. There is "Whig Rose," indigenous to the soil of Tennessee, also "Polk and Dallas," and "Travis' Favorite." And there is "Democrat Victory," said to have its origin in a certain election of the Old North State. Following these events of a peaceful or at least semipacific nature comes the third war. Some patriotic weaver then evolved the pattern known as "Mexican Banner." A few years after the treaty of peace came inspiration for another coverlet design in the discovery of the California gold fields. It is called "The Forty-Niners."

We now near that critical time preceding the Civil War. There is "Missouri Trouble," strangely similar to the "Tennessee Trouble" of an earlier day. There is "Confederate Flag," inspired by the Bonnie Blue banner and telling as plainly as so many words that the conflict had begun. It marks as well the ending of the golden age of coverlets in America. Though the weaving of them continues to the present day, it is limited to certain well-defined sections, and can in no way compare with that of the older time.

Arnold in His Poetry

Splendour, music, passion, breadth of movement and rhythm, we find in him in no great abundance; what we do find is high distinction of feeling (to use his own word), a temperance, a kind of modesty of expression, which is at the same time an artistic resource—the complexity of his work; and a remarkable faculty for touching the chords which connect our feelings with the things that others have done and spoken.—Henry James.



Young Girl. From a Woodcut by Madame Siri Lagercrantz

Where the World Laughs

Have you ever wandered alone along the Scottish coast until you have reached and surrounded yourself with supreme isolation? The strength of the Atlantic is there, the pounding, the immense weight of waters, great waters, with the look of ancient, undeviating power about them, bounding, breaking, rolling like some huge thing unchained, playing wildly with the coast line as great dogs play, until the rough fooling comes near to a serious fight.

The very tones of the water is heavy; its voice is terrific and unforgettable. A roller will have high and swallow the sun, and then comes evening, and the isolation gains in strength. A strongly built and bravely standing little house, most unexpected and welcome, comes into view with a rush of wind around a corner. The kitchen, as you enter it, is low and spottily clean, with shadows and the glint of quiet firelight, and the scent of lately made griddle scones and cakes. It would be out of the question to return that night; preparations are immediately begun for your stay, peaceful preparations which speak of a home well ordered.

"The world is very stern," you say, looking out of the small square window at the broken rocks and gray darkness.

After supper, you are told, when the moon is up and you are rested, you shall hear the world laughing. And so you do.

You turn from the coast line with your guide and follow your shadow, clear and sharp and monstrous-looking on the rough ground. It is hard going, for the rocks have tumbled together in huge boulders, and the shadows between are very dark. Your guide goes a little way ahead and talks so encouragingly. He wears no hat and his hair blows this way and that like the hair of a rough dog, and when he looks round, the moonlight plays over his strong features and makes you think of men who lived long ago—lone men who abode in lone places and thought lone thoughts that were fine. And just then he pauses and bends a little with his right hand raised.

"Listen," he says, almost in a whisper.

You will tell me it was only the sound of running water deep down in the old darkness, and rising through the crevasses; water that was making its way to the sea and tumbling about in its effort to get there. Maybe you are right. I only know that I saw the figure of the man beside me, stooping slightly, with the moonlight on his rough hand and rougher clothes, and that I heard what he heard without the slightest shadow of doubt. And when we turned to go back with the moonlight full in our eyes and the air, powerful about our necks we laughed too, and stepped more freely.

In the little rattered room amongst the chimneys I thought I heard the world laughing half the night through.

Moments in Fontainebleau

As the French peasant in the old poem dreamed of seeing Carcassonne, so there are for all of us certain spots in the world invested with a peculiar radiance. Barbizon and the Forest of Fontainebleau! The very wind in the trees must whisper the secrets of the devoted little band of painters who made their home on its edge.

Before me hang two paintings of Fontainebleau. The more I look at them, the more I understand how that brotherhood of painters came to love the spot, how it kindled their imagination till it expressed itself in an interpretation of nature as deep and sincere as that of Wordsworth.

The Rousseau is a sunset scene. Trees in the foreground overarch and meet, making a delicate frame for the picture beyond. Within it there is a tree bent low by wind and heavy fruitage. The sun is just sinking below the horizon, and shadows flick the pool, where cattle are standing knee-deep. It is a picture of contrasts—the trunks and foliage of the trees in the foreground stand out sharp and clear-cut and dark against the sunset glow.

No words can convey the sense of pause and peace that breathes in every line. There is in this, as in all the work of Rousseau, a depth and sincerity of purpose. He is one who turns to nature in all singleness of heart.

The Diaz is of dense forest. The western sky is mellow and golden. All who love the woods recall the way in which the afternoon sun sinks through the branches. The effect is brought out here not merely by the color in the sky showing between the branches of the trees, but on the whitened trunks, on the thick fronds of fern and underbrush. The curves of the tree-trunks are very lovely—there is about the whole picture a sense of rhythm, as well as of majesty and power. One can easily imagine the spell that this forest would cast over the young artists who lived in its warm shadows.

And what a rare group there was dwelling there together, how keen must have been the stimulus that they derived from one another in these Arcadian surroundings! Rousseau and Millet, devoted friends, the former loving nature best by itself, caring little for signs of human life in it; Millet absorbed in the peasant folk, comprehending as none have before or since, their struggles, their heroisms, prophetic of a new age in which social sympathies are deeper than ever before.

And there was Troyon who loved the sheep, the strong patient oxen, and has revealed to us their significance; and then Dupré, Diaz, Daubigny, each in his own way interpreting some evanescent mood of nature revealed to him alone, capturing perhaps the moment of twilight, not merely the setting sun, the gathering shadows, but all that sense of pause

I have never met a man who felt the importance of work as the foundation of culture so deeply and so comprehensively as Tchekov did. In this was expressed in all the details of his domestic arrangements, in his choice of things and in the noble love he felt for them—a love which, utterly excluding the desire to hoard them up, never tires of admiring them.

He loved to build, to plant gardens, to adorn the earth; he felt the poetry of work. With what touching care he used to look at the fruit trees and shrubberies he had planted in his garden! When he was engrossed by the building of his house in Autka he said:

"If everyone did all he could on his piece of land, how beautiful our earth would be!"—Maxim Gorky, in The Adelphi.

Tchekov's View of Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gray dawn on the marshes, The last star fades and falls, Stillness fills the waiting heart— And then the sea bird calls.

Sunshine floods the marshes, In glittering, glad noonday, Emerald, gold and amber— And there the sea birds play.

Glory fills the marshes, In glow of evening light, Orange, rose and amethyst— And the sea bird cries "Good night."

Susan F. Campbell.

Labor Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first Monday in September, known in the United States as Labor Day, is, according to one dictionary, "held in honor of, or in the interests of, working men as a class." A holiday in which all the country necessarily participates cannot really be restricted to any one class of people. And there are, literally speaking, many kinds of labor and many kinds of working men.

To the Christian Scientist there may come to thought Mrs. Eddy's statement in her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 2), "The song of Christian Science is, 'Work—work—work—watch and pray.'" Just as this teaching changes our concept of everything material, and inspires and enlarges our concept of all that is spiritual, so it may broaden and uplift our thought of Labor Day; and because the Christian Scientist has been taught that he must work constantly, he realizes his own share in a day which honors work.

On page 340 of "Miscellaneous Writings," also by Mrs. Eddy, are these words: "There is no excellence without labor; and the time to work, is now." The student of Christian Science, then, perhaps more than anyone else, understands the continual necessity for true work, its nature and beauty.

Jesus said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work;" and as a result of that work the sick and sinful were healed and saved. Several times he spoke of doing the works of his Father; and he said, "No man cometh unto the Father, but by me." Every man, then, it would appear, who would come "unto the Father,"—that is, get a clear understanding of God and His power,—must work. In the accounts of Christ Jesus' life we have no record of idleness on his part. Early in his experience, we know, he pursued the trade of a carpenter; then, as his knowledge of God and his ability to demonstrate it grew, he advanced from that work to the labor of healing. His labor was progressive; his occupation changed with his thinking.

A measure of such progress should be true for all of us. With spiritual understanding, even what appears as unengaging, joyless work can be rendered profitable and happy. Wherever a man may seem to be when Christian Science finds him, the conscientious application of its rules to his immediate

problems will bring blessed results. The business of men is to express God. They must do it by expressing the attributes of God. Promptness, accuracy, activity, good-nature,—all are qualities of divine Mind. There is no place where men may not begin to express them. They are needed in all the many departments of labor. And because of the power in every right motive, every uplifted ideal, every Christ-idea, such thinking will result in better conditions. Progress, God's law, is for men, one of their possessions when they wake to see it, to expect it, and to claim it. Right labor, truly profitable labor, will advance one spiritually, as well as meet his human need.

A right sense of one's relation to God and to his work will bring peace, not weariness. An overburdened business man was heard to say, "It all depends on me, and on me alone." No wonder he was worried and discouraged! When he and thousands like him learn that success, wisdom, and supply all depend on divine Principle, and not on a mortal, they will be freed by that knowledge from false responsibility, and will rejoice in the sufficiency of God's power and help. Then a right measure of success will crown right endeavor, and fruitful happiness and prosperity will result.

The reflection, application, and utilization of God's power is right labor, is true business. With every day full of that kind of labor, beliefs of class distinctions, of inimical interests between men, of competition, envy, lack, and greed, will be supplanted by co-operative generosity and plenty; and that which is in the interests of one will be seen to be necessarily in the interests of all.

Christ Jesus said, "Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life." Is there any comparison between the drudgery which has as its entire end and aim the "meat which perisheth" and that, its materiality—and the work which contains in it genuine satisfaction, a measure of enthusiastic interest, and a sense of loving service rendered to the world? Certainly there is not; and as, through Christian Science, men gain a realization that they are laboring to bring out the qualities of divine Principle, that they are serving all mankind, not self, that divine Love is their employer, and their day is God's, then, in truth, will every day be a glorious one of fruitful, inspiring, and spiritually advancing labor.

and intermission which is of the essence of twilight hour. Each has caught some moment and made of it a symbol of eternity.

But, after all, it was the influence of Corot, the great master of them all, that brooded over the place. At their best moments, Daubigny and some of the others caught his touch, the delicacy of color that was like a lyric poem or a haunting melody, with the undertone of the wind in the trees, and the murmuring of the river as a deepening harmony.

A Joyful Noise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For Music's joyful noise When and wherever heard Let us give thanks:

Sweet organs, mellow-piped, pealing through ancient aisles; Great orchestras vibrating with a race's soul, Or inmost yearning of man's endless need;

The bow and busy fingers poignant with human pangs; Welsh exiles in a London park, hymn-singing; A railroad gang of Greeks upon a clovered knoll in Idaho

Singing with solemn sweetness island songs; Four hundred boys, treble to budding bass,

Singing the Harrow song "Forty years on—"; Ay, and four hundred times that forty!

Tunes, yes, forever tunes; Such as plain folks may whistle, and with which The full heart overflows through trembling throat:

"Ye Banks and Braes," "John Peel," "La Golondrina," "My Lodging's on the Cold Ground," "Only With Thine Eyes," "In Einem Kuehlen Grunde;"—and then hymns—

Oh, humble heart songs of the blessed meek, The strongly meek, in Luther's "Feste Burg," "St. Gertrude's," visaging the might of Michael militant;

Sweet "Lambeth" breathing Love, the Gabriel theme.

Doxologies; the Halleluiah Chorus— Oh, Halleluiah! The Lord God reigneth; Halleluiah! Omnipotent, He reigneth; Halleluiah! He reigneth; Amen.

Douglas Hurn.

Plato and Aristotle

There was between them an affection controlled by the knowledge of their mental differences. Plato would at one moment call Aristotle the genius of his school and at the next laugh at him for seeking truth in books. "There is the house of the reader," he would say, in passing the dwelling of Aristotle, and go on to his own house, there to write books which he must have known would be read as long as men have eyes.—The Gentleman With a Duster, in "Seven Ages."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE very fact, apparently agreed upon by most of the newspapers today, that the assault of the Italian fleet upon the Greek island of Corfu will not in all probability lead to a European war, explains that precipitate and unwarrantable attack. For it is perfectly evident that the spectacle of disunion presented by the Allies in the face of the Turkish demands

Can Italian Aggression Be Curbed?

has encouraged Italy to embark on its present piratical adventure. The Turks, having cast their lot with the defeated party in the World War and suffered themselves an exemplary defeat, have nevertheless been able, as a result of bickerings among the Allies, to recover all they had lost, and more than they could have hoped to have gained had they been victorious in the actual war. The Italians, observing this fact, are seeking to profit by adopting a like policy.

No practiced observer who recalls the circumstances under which Italy entered the war in 1915, and who is familiar with the series of trades offered by each of the belligerents in that struggle, has ever questioned the fact that the Italians entered the war as a purely business proposition. They made little effort to gloss over their action with the ethical or moral explanations which were somewhat glibly forthcoming from other participants. They went in expecting to get southern Tyrol, the port of Adalia, a foothold in Asia Minor, and the Dodecanese. When the division of the spoils was made they received southern Tyrol and a portion of Dalmatia, but none of the Dodecanese, except a promise that their claim to Rhodes might be subjected to a plebiscite. Fiume they held for a time through D'Annunzio's adventure, but their foothold in the Dodecanese was not in any way strengthened. They saw Corsica and Tunis held by France, and Malta by Great Britain, and there is among Italians a general feeling that had they thrown their lot with Germany and won, these three provinces would have been theirs. It is probable that it was the menace of internal revolution, which engaged the best efforts of Italian statesmen at the time the treaties were in making, that prevented their securing more for their country than they did. Now that that revolution has been accomplished by the lawless and apparently satisfactory seizure of the Government by the Fascisti under Mussolini, it is the evident purpose of Italy to make good by force of arms what it lost at the council table. The demand upon Greece was evidently made with no expectation of an acceptable reply. The Italian guns at Corfu spoke the message of predetermined conquest.

There is, furthermore, and long has been, in the minds of Italians, a certain resentment over the predominance of Great Britain and France in the Mediterranean. They claim that above all great powers their own should be dominant in the sea which in a broad sense borders three sides of their peninsula. The seizure of Corfu, if made permanent, will transform the Adriatic into an Italian lake, and if as a result of success in that direction the Italians seek further conquest in the region of the Dodecanese, the power of Great Britain in the Mediterranean, and particularly the route to the Suez Canal, will be seriously menaced. Indeed, the adventure upon which Italy has embarked, with a precipitancy that recalls everywhere the Austrian assault upon Serbia, is so distinctly antagonistic to the interests of Great Britain and France that it would hardly seem that, even under the present conditions in which the power of each of these nations is crippled, they can afford to let it pass unchallenged.

Elsewhere in the Monitor appears a discussion of the method by which this action may be brought within the purview of the League of Nations. Unless that organization shall confess to entire impotence, it should be able to check further Italian aggression for three months, but whether it can expel the Italian forces from Corfu is a debatable question. The interests of the United States in the controversy are simply those of a nation desirous of peace in Europe, and recognizing the fact that only by the maintenance of peace and the progress of stabilization in European countries can its own business prosperity be fully restored. The United States is not a member of the League of Nations, and can have nothing to say as to the action to be taken by that body. But it would seem that there may be a certain lever that might be employed by the United States and Great Britain acting together in the fact that Italy owes to those two nations \$4,500,000,000, of which \$1,932,715,485 is to the United States alone. In the past it has been demonstrated, unhappily, that nations can always find money for a war of conquest, even though they are unable to defray the cost of needed internal improvements, and particularly to pay interest on their debts. Possibly this may be the moment at which this historically established fact may be overturned. Without attempting to define the extent to which Greece is being victimized in this assault, it may be said without qualification that the action of Italy is so menacing to the peace of the world, so obstructive to that return to normal for which the whole world is eager, that any steps which could be taken to check it, either through the League, or by joint action of the nations to which it is so deeply indebted, would make for the general advantage of humanity.

ACROSS the continent, from the eastern coast of Maine to where Puget Sound meets and merges with the blue waters of the Pacific, a railway train is wending its deliberate and unhurried way, bearing delegates representing the Maine Chamber of Commerce. They carry with them a message of fellowship and friendship for those who have

gone before them into that vast empire somewhat indefinitely referred to as the west. To many of those making

the pilgrimage the experiences of the journey will be revealing and enlightening. The impression has persisted with some, despite the frequent exhibit of contrary facts, that the west is still in its formative period. It is so, indeed, if constant growth and development indicate a continuing metamorphosis, but to many it will come as a discovery that in industrial growth, social activity and civic pride the cities and towns of the western country yield nothing to the older civilization of the east.

The mission is altogether a friendly one. Between the two Portlands, one in Maine and the other in Oregon, there has long existed a sort of consanguineous bond, strengthened and preserved by the similarity of their names and relative positions. The western city, whatever may be the temporary stop-overs of the party, will be the destination of the Maine tourists. Along the way westward the train will be most of the time in Canadian territory, returning via the coast cities of California and the industrial centers of the middle west.

The day has long since passed when products bearing the mark of eastern factories were unquestionably accepted in the west, because of that, as superior to the products of the newer establishments in those sections. The friendly competition is becoming every year more keen. From the older industrial centers and technical schools of New England there have gone forth many who, encouraged by the freedom of greater opportunity in the west, have excelled, in method and in economic production, their more conservative mentors. The missionaries from Maine will meet these fledglings face to face somewhere in the broad areas of the west. Interesting and instructive exchanges of confidences and experiences will then be in order.

THE recognition of the Obregon Government of Mexico by the Government of the United States, which has just taken place, really is little more than the concluding phase of a cycle of Mexican-American relations which began in 1910. This was at the time of the military revolution, led by Madero against President Diaz, when, it will be remembered, a policy of non-interference was adopted by Mr. Taft, then President of the United States. Within a short time, however, Mr. Taft mobilized units of the regular army on the border to guarantee neutrality and protect American interests, and for nearly a decade thereafter, American troops were stationed in this locality.

To those who have followed America's relations with this southern Republic the step just taken is seen as being in direct line with that country's general policy to give disinterested assistance to a friendly nation so long as the rights of Americans are properly safeguarded. In this particular instance, however, difficulties have presented themselves which have been of a particularly trying nature, so that the final attainment of the re-establishment of relations is especially noteworthy.

The terms of the announcement of the present agreement are of the simplest nature. Just, "the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico . . . have resolved to renew diplomatic relations between them." Much more than appears on the surface, however, is included in this adjustment arranged by the two governments and in all probability those European countries which have been waiting to see what would be the line of action taken by the United States in this instance will shape their policy according to America's decision.

The news of the official recognition was received with considerable enthusiasm throughout the southwestern section of the United States. Manufacturers and exporters there see the dawn of a new financial day. Their export business has been almost crippled of late because they have been compelled to do business on a very limited credit basis. This means that during the last three years many have had to sell to Mexican firms for cash, f. o. b. border points, usually the goods being consigned to customs brokers who furnished cash, the buyer assuming all shipping risks in Mexico. It is interesting to note in this connection that German business men have taken advantage of the Americans' position, and have been enabled to invade the fertile field of Mexican business, selling goods at competitive prices, and offering credit, in some cases, up to two years without interest. Now American credit men, who base their calculations on assets rather than probabilities, will be enabled to re-enter Mexico, and give correct ratings, realizing they have security. With this vital information in their possession, the American exporters will sell, and a normal condition will be restored in the southwest.

President Obregon, speaking before the El Paso Rotary Club two years ago, made this statement: "We have lost the official recognition of the United States, but we have gained even more—we have won the friendly recognition of its people." It is indeed a tribute to Don Alvaro, that his capable administration has now won for him complete recognition.

Not infrequently ordinarily thoughtful persons, at least in the United States, have seen fit to complain of what they declare to be the law's delays. It has been charged that through the interposition of those able to retard the progress of court trials and those who specialize in the defense of accused offenders against the law, there have been miscarriages of justice so frequent as to discourage those who might instinctively invoke legal aid in an effort to compel a more general enforcement of the common right. Now the process has been reversed. At the meeting of the American Bar Association in Minneapolis, a special committee on law enforcement submitted a carefully compiled report in which it is charged that "the apathy and indifference of the American people toward law enforcement" are responsible, principally, for what is declared

America's Recognition of Mexico

September, Brush in Hand

to be the increase in the number of crimes and criminals.

The indictment is one that cannot, be carelessly regarded. It must not be forgotten that the courts and all the machinery provided for the conviction of offenders against the law are the instruments and creations of the people of a democracy, just as are the legislative and administrative agencies provided under the Constitution. The courts acquire only that power and authority delegated to and invested in them, primarily, by the people.

The remedy, if one is sought, is to be found where all other remedies for so-called national, state and municipal ills are to be found—with the individual. The processes by which essential reforms may be worked out are: the ballot box, first of all; willingness to complain of and to compel the prosecution of violators of the law, and a willingness to serve upon grand and trial juries when summoned for such service. No perplexing problem can be solved for the body politic until the individuals comprising the mass solve them for themselves. Water will rise no higher than its source.

A reasonable appeal is made by the committee for greater uniformity in the penal codes of the several states of the Union. To those who object that there are already laws enough, there may be given the assurance that a uniform codification would not appreciably increase the number of laws. This is an activity upon which the members of the American Bar Association may wisely enter, it would seem. But the more important work remains for the people of the Nation as a whole. No legalistic code, civil or penal, has ever been devised which will arouse from lethargy or indifference those who carelessly surrender their privileges and duties as citizens to those as indifferent as themselves.

AGAIN September, cautious and temperate painter on the canvas of the seasons, comes with brush and palette to add her simple record to the panorama which makes up the picture of the year. First of the autumn months, her advent is hardly noticed, usually, in the northern temperate zones. The time has not come to bid adieu to summer nor yet to prepare a grudging but courteous welcome to winter. But the gradually shortening daylight, the more frequent appearance of yellowing leaves in the forests and on the hillsides, the flying mists from the clumps of cattails that have grown so vigorously at the edge of ponds and lakes, are unfailing signs that September, unheralded, has parted the curtains for her dignified entrance.

With what caution and careful attention to detail are the first markings made by her pencils and brushes! Into the simple green background there is quietly and painstakingly drawn a charming color outline, in bright yellows and soft browns, of the marvelous panorama which will be left for Queen October, prodigal waster of colors of richer shades, to complete. Already in the northern regions of the United States, in the mountain country of New England bordering the Canadian line, the birds and the little furry tribespeople of the woods are making preparations for the changing season. Soon there will be vast numbers of the former wending their unhurried way southward, where they and their forbears have learned that a seasonal welcome awaits them. The forest denizens who are so inclined will begin to lay by their winter stores of nuts and dry berries. The foraging raccoon will "stake his claim" in a near-by cornfield, where shocks of ripened grain sometimes remain until after snow flies. In the deeper forest glens, young fawns, grown careless and unafraid under the protection of the older members of the herd, intuitively learn their first lesson in caution.

There will be summer days in September, despite the cool nights and the deepening haze which clings longer in the mornings to the mountain sides. But the inevitable change comes apace. Soon the invisible fires, so remote that they seem almost fanciful, will waft the sweet smoke of the Indian summer toward the south. The chestnut and hickory trees will shower their brown nuts upon the ground beneath them. Along the lake shore the late camper will hear again the distant cry of a loon, and through the gathering darkness at evening there will come the whir of wings, marking the passing or the temporary halting of wild ducks in flight. To those who read the language of the woods and lakes, these are the intelligible and inevitable whisperings of a delightful season.

Editorial Notes

WHEN it is remembered that there is hardly any greater domestic problem in the United States than the disrespect for law which is manifested in the attitude maintained by some of its citizens toward the Eighteenth Amendment, the strong stand for prohibition taken by George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, is all the more significant. In a letter written by Mr. Wheeler to Judge Gary regarding the latter's recent interview upon enforcing the amendment, he heartily commends the latter's efforts. Mr. Wheeler cannot be ignorant that there actually are some judges who are aligned on the wet side, and it is hard to see how the law can be enforced when those to whom the task of enforcing it is committed are themselves guilty of its breach.

CAUSE for the heartiest congratulations is the announcement made in a recent report to the Council of the League of Nations by Dr. Nansen that the Russian refugee problem is well on the road to solution. When, moreover, it is remembered how apparently impossible of solution this problem seemed to be a few years ago, this announcement stands out as all the more significant. And when it is recalled that the League of Nations is to a large extent responsible for what has been accomplished, even those prejudiced against this organization must surely find themselves forced to recognize the good therein accomplished.

Venizelos' Latest Message

ATHENS, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The old political world in Greece has crumbled down with the passing of Constantine and the definite withdrawal of Venizelos from the party politics of Greece. New political conceptions are now taking the place of the old platforms and new parties are in the making with a view to meeting a changed political situation and governing a Greece whose foreign problems are now settled, but within the boundaries of which a Herculean task must be performed. The time has come when the Greek statesmen must concentrate their best attention upon the internal affairs of their country. Venizelos, in his latest memorable message to the Greek people, published in the Athenian press recently, pointed out this need, the need of internal peace and co-operation, as the most serious matter in the life of the country.

No unprejudiced person in Greece, not even a political opponent, hesitates to admit today that the country had in Venizelos its ablest leader and statesman since the days of Pericles. With his characteristic frankness he always met every crisis squarely, and with his faith in political morality he never hesitated to acquaint the people with the truth. There are those who hate him, but few, if any, doubt his statements. But the people's faith in his sincerity was severely taxed when on the morrow of the disastrous elections of November, 1920, he issued a statement to the effect that he had definitely withdrawn from the active political life of Greece.

In this message he explained that his decision was not due to bitterness or disappointment but to his honest belief that he could do no further good to his country by identifying himself further with the party politics of Greece, either directly or indirectly. "Constantine and I must both go," he repeatedly stated to interviewers, "because we are the two persons around whom have centered the two antagonistic factions in Greece. I will never again participate in party politics, but I shall be willing to serve my country in a crisis, though never as the nominee or representative of a party, but of the Nation." With his characteristic foresight and frankness he made his stand clear, nearly three years ago, and has consistently kept his word.

When a despairing and defeated Greece appealed to him last September to take charge of its interests in Europe at large, he accepted his charge and fulfilled his task, both prior to and during the Lausanne Conference, in the able way which was expected of him. His heart must have suffered untold pain when he was signing with his own hand the Lausanne Treaty, whereby the Treaty of Sevres, that charter of the liberty of the Christians of the Near East, which he had chiefly helped to make, was officially renounced.

No sooner, however, had Venizelos helped Greece abroad, than mysterious rumors got around to the effect that he had decided to return to Greece and take an active part in the party politics of his country. The Greek political horizon was once more clouded with uncertain expectations. The bosses of the Liberal Party welcomed such news with gratitude and joy, and the leaders of reaction and royalism sounded a rallying call to their followers, urging the closing of their ranks, the strengthening of their party, in order to meet the hated Venizelos with a united and strong opposition.

In the midst of this cataclysm of confusion came the great message of Venizelos, referred to above, as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Those who really know him expected nothing else, nothing less; and this message will be recorded in the political history of Greece as a political covenant to the coming generation.

In it Venizelos frankly repeats in unequivocal terms his decision of withdrawal from the political life of the country. Especially, he asserts, is his withdrawal imperative after the passing on of Constantine. Thus with the two responsible leaders, Constantine and himself, definitely out of politics, the people must now think in the terms of coming together, forgetting all hate and prejudice. He pays a tribute to the splendid work of the revolutionary government and states that Greece would have fared worse in the Lausanne Conference but for the splendid reorganization of the army which the revolution accomplished. He accepts the full responsibility for his opposition to resuming war against Turkey (last spring), because he believes that such a war, though successful, would prove disastrous in the end. And then he emphasizes the imperative need of holding elections—free elections—and thus bringing the country back to its constitutional régime.

At this point he sounds a warning to the Greek statesmen by declaring courageously that Greece has now definitely settled all its territorial questions, and must definitely accept the present status. There remains nothing, therefore, but the sincere cultivation of friendships and understandings with all the countries in the Near East and the Balkan peninsula, the application of an honest policy of economic co-operation with all. He emphasizes the need of close understanding between Greece and its foes of yesterday, namely: Albania, Bulgaria, and Turkey. To the attainment of these worthy ends must the foreign policy of Greece concentrate its earnest attention.

Passing from this subject to the important question of the form of the future Greek government, he admits that he believes in a Greek Republic, democracy with an elected president as against democracy with a hereditary king. He is of the opinion that the Greek people are in that state of political evolution in which that form of democracy which calls for an elected president is more suitable to them than the present form of democracy over which reigns a king. He considers that for this latter form of government, the people of Greece are not politically mature, having evidently in mind the British form of government, in which the King does not rule, and having in mind the recent experiences of Greece, in which the King did rule, violating the Constitution of the country.

In spite of his belief in a republican form of government, however, he frankly admits that the majority of the people of Greece prefer the present form of government. If a change comes, it should come by evolution and not by a simple election. Venizelos ends his message by stating that he yearns to return to his homeland and live as a private citizen, participating in the life of his country and interesting himself in questions of common weal with his countrymen. But, he states, he will not return until he is absolutely sure that his presence there will raise neither false hopes among his friends nor false alarms among his political opponents. Such was the memorable message of Venizelos and it produced a profound impression.

The writer has been able to ascertain from conversations with anti-Venizelists that since the publication of this message the great majority of the anti-Venizelist leaders are now willing to co-operate with leaders of other parties and lay the basis of a national party of conciliation. This is a movement to which the leader of the revolution, Colonel Plastiras, has devoted much time of late, with a view to creating a third party under the leadership of the veteran statesman, Mr. Zaimis. T. P. T.

From Maine to Oregon